

County Borough
of Bury



Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

**Principal
School Medical Officer**

G. A. LEVELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Principal School Medical Officer

1969



County Borough of Bury

Annual Report

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Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1969

G. A. LEVELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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Deputy Chairman - Councillor W. Kirkman, 1

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Dental Surgeon	...	F.M. Heap, B.D.S.
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Superintendent Nursing Officer	...	Miss K. Yates, 1, 4, 7
Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer	...	Mrs. B. Dunleavy, 1, 2, 4, 7
Health Visitors	...	Miss C.E. Ashley, 1, 2, 3, 4 Mrs. D.R. Ullathorne, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 Mrs. L.I. Dewhurst, 1, 2, 4 Mrs. L. Shepherd, 1, 2, 4, 7 Mrs. M. Miller, 1, 2, 4 *Mrs. J. Wright, 1, 2, 4 Mrs. P. Hartley, 1, 7 (to 17.1.69) Mrs. M. Atherton, 1, 2, 4 (to 30.11.69) Mrs. C.M. Reynolds, 1, 2, 4
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Visiting Nurses	...	Miss D.M. Bond, 1 Mrs. F. Hobbs, 1 (from 3.2.69)
Municipal Midwives	...	*Mrs. W. Calleja, 1, 2 Mrs. S. Kealey, 1, 2 Miss N.M. Smith, 2, 5 Mrs. M.B. McIntosh, 2, 3 Mrs. P. Pattrick, 1, 2, 7 Mrs. J. Barry, 2 Miss C. Cheeseman, 1, 2 (to 31.5.69)

S t a f f (continued)

Speech Therapist	Mrs. S.M. Boothman
*Orthoptist	Mrs. K.M. Rogerson
Chiropodists	*H. Cocker Miss C. Raynerd (to 2.2.69) Miss S.P. Cream (to 2.3.69) Miss J. Hurst (from 3.2.69) Mrs. C.A. Ferrier (from 24.2.69)
Day Nursery Matron, Castlecroft	...			Mrs. E. Pepper, 1, 2
Training Centre Superintendent	...			Mr. J. Ramsden
Training Centre Supervisor...	...			Miss N. Ford
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Trainee Mental Welfare Officer	...			Miss M. Butterworth
Ambulance Officer	A. Chadwick
Home Help Organiser	Mrs. G. Tweedale (to 11.6.69) Miss L. Pollard (from 28.7.69)
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Administrative Assistants		G.F. Schofield Miss M. Exley
Clerical Staff...	Miss F.B. Appleby Mrs. E. Leigh Miss K. Turner Miss J. Harper Miss M. Jones Mrs. I. Whitehead Mrs. D. Simpson Mrs. M. Cordwell Miss J. Harker (from 28.7.69)
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	...			P.L. Taylor (to 2.9.69) P.S. Brown D. Gibson (from 13.10.69)
Welfare Foods Distribution Asst/Clerk.				Mrs. N.G. Reynolds

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. S.R.N. | * Part-time |
| 2. S.C.M. | |
| 3. S.R.F.N. | |
| 4. Cert. H.V. | |
| 5. S.E.N. | |
| 6. S.R.C.N. | |
| 7. Q.T.D.N. | |
| 8. R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Board | |
| 9. Meat Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health | |
| 10. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health | |
| 11. Diploma of Public Health Inspectors' Education Board | |

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the Health of Bury for the year 1969. The layout of the report has been completely revised and it is hoped that in its new form it will prove more readable. All the material relating to infectious diseases and their control including immunisation and vaccination procedures, together with similar items from the Report of the Principal School Medical Officer have been grouped together. The index of both reports has been combined and is found at the end of the volume. Vital statistics are dealt with in some detail in the first section of the Report but to summarise briefly:

Infant mortality shows a rise which seems to be associated with an increase in premature births. Too much weight should not be given to this finding however, because of random variation due to the relatively small numbers involved. The more significant Perinatal Mortality Rate shows a slight increase from the previous year. Births remain at a high level but there was a small reduction in illegitimate births. The death rate declined to 12.64 per thousand compared with 13.73 per thousand the previous year. This is largely accounted for by a fall in deaths from cerebrovascular disease which includes mainly strokes and a reduction in deaths certified as due to circulatory diseases and "other heart diseases". A fall in cancer deaths from 134 to 125 in 1969 also occurred. By far the greatest reduction occurs in the over 75 age group and two alternative explanations are possible. The first possibility is that there has been an improvement in health care of this age group. The alternative possibility is that the number of very old persons in the community has actually declined since the previous year. We shall probably have to await the next Census, giving numbers of persons at different ages in the town before it will be possible to decide which alternative is the true one.

A clinic for the elderly was started in May with the co-operation of the Consultant Geriatrician on local authority premises. The clinic is not an "open" one in which members of the public are free to attend without formality, but patients are seen on a selected basis, and with the agreement of their family doctor. A full medical examination is performed by the Consultant and a blood specimen is submitted to the laboratory at Bury General Hospital for certain biochemical tests. The results of the examination are sent to the family doctor so that treatment of any condition discovered can be instituted.

The routine testing of milk continues throughout the year and particular attention was given to the presence or absence of brucella infection. The great majority of milk consumed in Bury has been heat-treated. That is to say it has been either pasteurised or sterilised, and it can therefore be guaranteed to be free from brucella. This guarantee cannot be extended to "untreated" milk and in fact brucella organisms were found to be present on a number of occasions in "untreated" milk during the year. In each case heat treatment of the milk was instituted until the source of infection was removed. Bury has been rather fortunate not to have any cases of brucellosis in human beings but as long as people go on drinking "untreated" milk they are taking a chance.

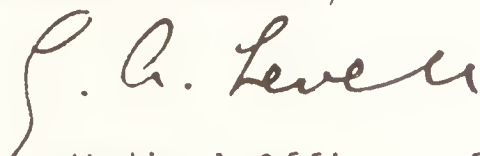
The Family Planning Association continued to offer advice and treatment at two local authority clinics, and agreed to act as an agent for the local health authority in implementing the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act 1967 to which further reference is made in the text of the Report. Families in difficult social and financial circumstances and for whom another child might be disastrous are thus given free family planning advice and treatment.

The resignations of three Public Health Inspectors were received during the year when the officers concerned were successful in obtaining appointments elsewhere. Two of the vacancies were subsequently filled, but one remained vacant at the year end. Staffing difficulties were particularly acute during four summer months.

The removal of itinerant caravaners from unauthorised sites again provided Public Health Inspectors with a very arduous and time-consuming task for a third successive year. During these three years Inspectors have removed 470 occupied caravans from 16 sites on 117 occasions. The Council have now decided to provide a permanent site in the Fernhill area, under the provisions of the Caravan Act 1968.

As always my staff have worked with enthusiasm in what they all regard as interesting and worthwhile jobs. They deserve my thanks for making my own tasks easy. I should also like to express my thanks to the Health Committee for their continued support.

I beg to remain your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

19th November 1970.

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Summary of Statistics, 1969

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

Position	Latitude 53° 36'N	Longitude 2° 18'W	
Elevation above sea level (Mean)			300 ft
Geological Formation - Boulder Clay and Sand over Coal Measures			
Rainfall (inches)			38.23
Area in acres			7,434
Population (Census 1961)			60,149
Population (Estimated Civilian Population 1969)			67,070
Persons per acre			9.02
Inhabited Houses (Census 1961)			20,960
Private Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1961)			21,067
New Houses Certified 1969			285
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1969			2
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December 1969			24,848
Rateable Value			£2,243,258
Sum represented by a Penny Rate			£8,980
Deaths			848
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)			12.64
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions			
Average Death-rate (1865-1969)			12.91
Heart and Circulation Death-rate			4.69
Cancer Death-rate			1.49
Respiratory Death-rate			1.52
Tuberculosis (all forms)			Nil
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)			Nil
Live Births (Male 719; Female 604)			
(Legitimate 1215; Illegitimate 108)			1,323
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of population)			19.72
Average Birth-rate (1965-1969)			19.86
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			8.01
Still-Births (Male 9; Female 8) (Legitimate 16; Illegitimate 1)			17
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)			12.68
Total Live and Still-Births			1,340
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)			35
Infant Mortality Rates:			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births			26.45
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			29.16
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			56.60

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live births)	...	19.57
Early ,, ,, ,, (per 1,000 total live births)	...	17.37
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	...	29.85
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		
Number of Deaths 		Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births 		Nil

ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	16.3
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.9
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)		18.0

Births

The birth rate in Bury for 1969 was 19.72 per thousand, which is an increase of 0.17 per thousand on the previous year's figure. This rising trend is in marked contrast to England and Wales as a whole, where the birth rate dropped from 16.9 to 16.3. Illegitimate live births showed a considerable reduction from 9.91 per cent of total live births in 1968 to 8.01 per cent of total live births in 1969. There were actually 108 illegitimate live births in 1969 compared with 128 the year before. It is possible to ascribe this to greater use of contraception by the unmarried, but the increased ease of obtaining an abortion resulting from recent legalisation, probably plays a greater part.

Deaths

The Bury death-rate per 1,000 of population for 1969 was 12.64. There were altogether a total of 1,227 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 494 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 733, to which must be added 115 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 848.

Bury County Borough Statistics 1877-1969

Year	Popul- ation	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1969	67,070	12.64	19.72	27	24	57	12.68	Nil	Nil
1968	65,960	13.73	19.55	18	20	47	18.25	Nil	Nil
1967	64,540	12.37	19.24	23	25	25	20.50	Nil	0.01
1966	63,620	13.04	20.60	11	12	Nil	23.09	Nil	0.04
1965	62,710	12.80	20.18	25	27	33	17.84	Nil	0.04
1964	62,080	13.14	20.05	22	24	11	19.68	Nil	0.01
1963	61,740	14.69	19.59	21	21	27	17.05	Nil	0.03
1962	61,120	14.79	18.80	26	22	86	17.10	0.85	0.03
1961	60,270	15.08	17.67	27	20	35	17.51	0.92	0.01
1960	59,290	14.79	17.56	13	14	Nil	25.28	Nil	0.05
1959	58,230	14.34	16.59	31	26	72	26.21	Nil	0.03
1958	58,090	15.13	15.61	24	20	86	23.68	Nil	0.07
1957	58,210	13.59	15.51	27	24	65	21.67	Nil	0.10
1956	58,210	13.74	15.03	17	14	62	16.85	Nil	0.05
1955	58,140	14.40	14.40	37	38	Nil	30.12	Nil	0.21
1954	58,320	14.25	14.66	33	32	57	25.09	1.14	0.26
1953	58,150	14.84	14.94	18	18	23	27.96	Nil	0.14
1952	58,310	14.20	14.68	30	26	102	31.67	1.13	0.31
1951	58,380	15.81	14.35	37	38	19	14.12	1.18	0.17
1950	59,190	12.75	15.39	20	20	18	19.03	1.07	0.32
1949	58,620	14.81	15.39	44	45	37	29.0	Nil	0.34
1948	58,030	13.39	17.90	47	43	94	30.8	1.86	0.38
1947	56,280	15.05	20.63	38	36	81	27.6	2.51	0.35
1946	55,360	14.50	18.36	58	53	106	34.2	1.90	0.38
1945	52,530	15.66	15.95	44	48	18	43.3	3.42	0.30
1944	52,160	14.68	17.67	37	33	66	36.6	3.1	0.51
1943	52,660	15.74	15.13	26	24	59	31.2	3.6	0.44
1942	54,020	13.83	15.90	68	64	125	46.6	3.3	0.46
1941	55,400	14.06	13.59	68	70	135	30.6	Nil	0.56
1940	55,310	17.54	13.07	65	64	94	48.7	1.32	0.42
1939	58,630	15.39	12.21	50	45	192	45.3	1.39	0.44
1938	59,380	13.67	12.82	67	66	103	54	2.48	0.51
1937	59,620	15.46	13.00	55	56	42	43	7.40	0.65
1936	59,860	13.56	13.92	56	55	31	47	4.57	0.62
1935	59,800	15.00	11.87	66	66	60	55	6.65	0.64
1934	60,100	14.22	12.28	84	86	62	57	10.25	0.83
1933	59,200	14.00	12.63	53	49	143	54	6.3	0.66
1932	57,160	13.47	12.74	85	83	129	59	2.5	0.63
1931	56,260	14.50	12.00	71	64	250	44	5.6	0.89
1930	56,830	13.41	12.87	69	69	77	55	5.4	0.83
1929	56,830	16.40	13.59	79	65	342	50	6.4	0.81
1928	56,910	13.90	13.02	90	85	171	49	9.4	0.86
1927	56,770	14.27	13.68	79	71	250	53	3.8	0.93
1926	56,840	12.82	14.30	76	74	125	43	9.8	0.82
1925	56,700	14.74	13.77	80	77	182	46	8.9	1.16
1924	56,830	14.66	15.54	71	65	235	38	4.4	0.93
1923	57,250	15.95	15.01	101	95	217	43	2.3	1.03
1922	57,400	14.93	16.53	82	71	276	58	6.3	0.87
1921	57,600	13.30	18.91	85	80	210	54	3.7	1.01
1920	56,410	14.55	19.66	91	91	94	50	6.3	1.05
1919	54,248	16.88	13.06	92	80	333	45	6.8	1.26

Bury County Borough Statistics 1877-1969 (cont.)

Year	Popul- ation	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths.	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1918	51,851	19.13	12.73	110	108	136	51	4.1	1.58
1917	51,851	15.99	13.43	93	89	167	48	3.9	1.61
1916	53,463	16.87	15.47	133	116	222	44	1.1	1.30
1915	54,773	17.27	17.33	115	109	203	41	5.8	1.72
1914	59,213	16.28	19.62	125	123	179	30	5.2	1.48
1913	59,159	15.53	20.06	141	134	133	40	8.3	1.33
1912	59,106	14.18	20.81	112	106	266	31	4.1	1.74
1911	58,665	16.26	20.28	168	154	283	32	8.4	1.41
1910	59,409	14.61	20.79	124	118	264	34	4.6	1.56
1909	59,234	16.29	20.61	129	126	203	33	7.9	1.50
1908	59,064	15.89	23.31	129	128	142	25	5.7	1.45
1907	58,901	15.94	22.68	135	133	189	-	11.2	1.61
1906	58,744	17.04	22.74	177	174	240	-	8.2	1.74
1905	58,594	16.46	21.69	146	141	203	-	4.7	1.69
1904	58,450	17.16	23.66	163	162	185	-	5.8	2.40
1903	58,313	17.66	22.79	174	180	254	-	3.0	1.76
1902	58,182	16.41	20.86	128	123	290	-	3.3	1.69
1901	58,100	16.79	21.91	166	176	219	-	7.4	1.96
1900	61,765	19.11	23.97	167	-	-	-	8.6	1.85
1899	61,117	18.29	24.85	161	-	-	-	4.9	2.19
Phthisis is only									
1898	60,597	18.28	24.48	173	-	-	-	4.7	1.11
1897	60,100	19.03	25.39	177	-	-	-	5.3	1.74
1896	59,530	20.74	24.21	176	-	-	-	-	1.27
1895	59,016	25.13	28.90	197	-	-	-	-	1.4
1894	58,500	19.45	25.71	147	-	-	-	-	1.2
1893	57,982	23.47	25.94	209	-	-	-	-	1.85
1892	57,596	21.93	28.07	176	-	-	-	-	1.30
1891	57,212	27.15	29.50	192	-	-	-	-	1.88
1890	56,955	22.00	27.55	167	-	-	-	-	1.75
1889	56,701	20.48	29.50	175	-	-	-	-	1.45
1888	56,449	21.06	31.77	144	-	-	-	-	1.71
1887	56,198	22.57	32.37	186	-	-	-	-	1.68
1886	55,948	23.5	34.3	175	-	-	-	-	-
1885	53,282	21.2	34.3	132	-	-	-	-	-
1884	53,013	24.1	32.8	197	-	-	-	-	-
1883	52,745	22.7	34.3	163	-	-	-	-	-
1882	52,478	21.3	35.0	183	-	-	-	-	-
1881	52,213	22.9	35.0	157	-	-	-	-	-
1880	51,566	22.6	26.4	224	-	-	-	-	-
1879	50,928	23.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1878	50,297	28.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1877	49,674	22.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Infant Mortality

The infant Mortality Rate was considerably higher than the previous year, when it was 17.81 per 1000 live births. This rate has always fluctuated from year to year, as the foregoing table of vital statistics since the year 1877 shows. The number of deaths each year is small and therefore chance plays some part in causing the fluctuations. The following table gives a breakdown of the causes of death in the first year of life in 1969.

It will be seen that the biggest causes of infant mortality were prematurity and congenital abnormalities. Both were increased compared with the previous year. Congenital abnormalities were the cause of death in six cases compared with four in 1968, whilst prematurity account for eleven infants compared with only six in 1968. In fact there was a big increase in notifications of premature births from 64 in 1968 to 94 in 1969 so it is not surprising that there was an increase in mortality. The majority of the deaths occurred soon after birth and are offset by a reduction in the number of stillbirths. The Perinatal Mortality Rate which combines stillbirth with deaths in the first week after birth is thus little changed from the previous year. The following table compares Bury with other County Boroughs.

The chance variability of the Infant Mortality Rate and the Stillbirth Rate, besides being evident from one year to another also shows up when one town is compared with another as in the following table. When allowance is made for these chance variations Bury can be seen to have the average for North West County Boroughs. The vital statistics for this part of the country are worse than those for England and Wales, as a whole however, and reflect its more unfavourable environment and standard of living. The following table shows deaths at various ages from different causes during the year.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES OR VARIOUS AGES
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN BURY 1969

Causes of death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year		Total
										M	F	
Prematurity	11	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	9	3	12
Congenital abnormality	6	1	-	-	7	1	2	-	-	4	6	10
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Pneumonia	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	3	4
Asphyxiation	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	2
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gastroenteritis	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Rhesus incompatibility	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Total	22	3	-	4	29	2	2	-	2	19	16	35

COMPARITIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS

YEAR 1969

	Birth Rate (Crude)	Death Rate (Crude)	Infantile Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)		
						Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England and Wales (Provisional)	16.3	11.9	18	13	23	0.15	0.04	0.19
Birkenhead	17.5	12.4	28	18	34	-	-	-
Burnley	16.15	15.21	17.78	14.34	21.51	1.59	-	1.59
Bury	19.72	12.64	26.45	12.68	29.85	-	-	-
Halifax	17.4	14.8	28	13	25	-	-	-
Liverpool	16.6	12.3	20.1	14.7	25	0.26	-	0.26
Manchester	16.84	12.70	29.1	16.53	32.86	-	-	-
Oldham	17.15	15.25	27.47	12.76	28.71	-	-	-
Preston	17.4	14.0	25	23	36	-	-	-
Rochdale	18.19	14.39	26.64	16.22	28.55	-	-	-
St. Helens	17.7	13.7	19.2	19.04	28.5	-	-	-
Stockport	17.5	13.6	27	13	27	-	-	-
Wigan	20.0	13.8	19	17	28	-	-	-
Wallasey	16.4	13.2	20	15	29	-	-	-

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1969

				Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District								
Causes of Death				All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards
All causes Certified...	848	35	5	4	4	25	187	230	358
Uncertified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Tuberculosis, inc. late effects				1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases				2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal cavity etc.				3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" " Oesophagus ...				5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
" " Stomach ...				13	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	2
" " Intestine ...				17	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	7
" " Lung, bronchus				34	-	-	-	-	-	16	13	5
" " Breast... ..				18	-	-	-	-	4	4	7	3
" " Uterus... ..				3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
" " Prostate ...				4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Leukaemia				4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1
Other malignant neoplasms				24	-	-	-	-	2	5	10	7
Diabetes Mellitus				4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Other Endocrine etc. diseases ...				2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Anaemias				2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other diseases of blood etc. ...				1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mental Disorders				2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Meningitis				1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.				4	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...				12	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	1
Hypertensive Disease... ..				15	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	8
Ischaemic Heart Disease				220	-	-	-	-	4	61	61	94
Other Forms of Heart Disease ...				28	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	20
Cerebrovascular Disease				114	-	-	-	-	1	16	37	60
Other Diseases of Circulatory System				87	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	69
Influenza				9	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4
Pneumonia				53	4	1	-	-	1	7	18	22
Bronchitis and Emphysema				48	-	-	-	-	-	13	16	18
Asthma				1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System				7	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
Peptic Ulcer				4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia				8	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5
Cirrhosis of Liver				1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System				9	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis				3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate				1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases, Genito-urinary System				3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System				2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital Anomalies... ..				12	9	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.				6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality				12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions				1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents				8	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	2
All other accidents				26	3	1	1	2	-	9	3	7
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries				11	-	-	-	-	3	6	1	1
All other external causes				3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
				848	35	5	4	4	25	187	230	358

It is useful to compare the figures with the previous year provided small differences are ignored. There is a considerable fall in the number of reported deaths from cerebrovascular disease from 152 in 1968 to 114 in 1969. Most of these deaths occur in the elderly and therefore the reduction is most marked in those aged over 75 years. There is no obvious reason why the reduction should have occurred and it will be interesting to see if the improvement is maintained. Bronchitis and emphysema show a small reduction in mortality. Perhaps cleaner air is beginning to show its benefit to health.

Deaths from carcinoma of the lung and bronchus show a small reduction on the previous year which is not statistically significant. The mortality from ischaemic heart disease is also unchanged. Both carcinoma of the bronchus and ischaemic heart disease are related to cigarette smoking, and one would not expect any improvement in view of the failure of the public to take heed of the numerous warnings on the dangers of smoking.

Caution is necessary in interpreting this data as it is not certain that the population at risk has remained constant. The falls in deaths observed in some categories would be consistent with a reduction in the number of very old persons in the community. The 1971 Census will throw some light on the matter.

R a i n f a l l

Bury Corporation Sewage Works, Blackford Bridge

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	
January	5.25	5.09	4.24	0.35	1.43	4.18	1.76	2.55	5.14	3.80	inches
February	2.49	3.44	3.06	0.38	1.14	0.25	6.57	3.05	1.96	2.44	,,
March	1.05	1.36	1.77	2.87	3.79	1.58	1.93	1.78	3.57	2.68	,,
April	2.40	3.93	1.05	2.90	2.78	2.62	3.96	1.34	2.50	3.13	,,
May	2.06	2.31	2.63	2.30	3.44	3.27	4.47	5.71	4.27	4.16	,,
June	1.87	2.20	0.74	4.02	2.24	2.47	3.98	3.58	3.95	3.29	,,
July	7.09	3.62	2.90	2.02	4.56	4.18	3.13	3.67	3.29	1.60	,,
August	5.49	5.41	6.17	4.26	3.85	2.88	4.34	5.46	2.03	2.82	,,
September	2.88	3.52	3.31	4.26	1.93	6.80	2.75	4.85	8.76	2.24	,,
October	4.81	4.81	1.89	3.58	2.95	2.26	4.56	7.22	6.28	1.54	,,
November	6.16	2.80	1.85	5.27	3.39	3.48	3.98	3.41	3.48	7.05	,,
December	4.05	3.36	3.99	0.85	5.68	10.03	5.54	2.67	1.16	3.48	,,
Total	45.60	41.85	36.60	33.06	37.18	44.00	46.97	45.29	46.39	38.23	,,

PART I I

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

Co-operation with Family Doctors

Most of the District Nurses are now attached to family doctors. The arrangement works smoothly and it is hoped that when the Health Centre is built it will be possible to "attach" the remaining District Nurses. Some of the local doctors perform child health clinics, school medical inspections and examinations of Corporation employees on behalf of the department. A family doctor, representing the Local Medical Committee sits on the Health Committee. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Medical Committee and the Executive Council.

Co-operation with the Hospital Service

Health Visitors attend the paediatric and diabetic out-patients clinics. The tuberculosis visitor maintains a close liason with the Chest Clinic. Consultants perform several local authority clinics - ante-natal, ear, nose and throat, ophthalmic, child guidance and mental subnormality. The consultant geriatrician conducts a weekly clinic on local authority premises and is accompanied by a local authority nurse on many of his domiciliary visits. Mental Welfare Officers work in close liason with the consultant psychiatrist and attend his out-patient clinics. District nurses attend patients after hospital discharges and prepare people for X-rays when requested. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee. Medical Officers of the department participate fully in tutorials and seminars held at Bury General Hospital.

Health Centre

The Health Committee's planned Health Centre to be erected on a site in the centre of Bury suffered a setback early in 1969 when four of the family doctors withdrew from the scheme in order to join with others in a group practice. After some redesign, it was possible to continue with a viable scheme for a Health Centre on a basis of four family doctors, who would share the centre with local authority Health Services. Despite some delay due to difficult negotiations for the land, the scheme is now at an advanced stage and it is likely that building will soon commence.

When the Health Centre is completed it is intended that all the local authority health services at present situated in the Wylde Clinic, including the School Health Service, will move into the new premises.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Child Health Clinics

There were no new clinics opened in 1969 but this was the first full year of operation of Walmersley Clinic. The following table of clinic attendances shows that the total attendances are practically unchanged but that there has been some redistribution as between the various clinics. Clearly Walmersley Clinic is now drawing off some patients who would otherwise have attended The Wylde but other factors are also influencing attendances. The proximity of general practitioners' surgeries is probably one such factor.

Table of Child Health Clinics in Bury 1969

	The Wylde	Totting- ton Road	Huntley Mount	Sunny- Bank	Brandles- holme	Walm- ersley	Total
Number of sessions held	154	100	49	100	50	50	503
Total Attendances made:							
Infants under 1 year	3670	2706	1815	2885	989	1113	13178
Children 1 to 5 years	2005	1857	1168	904	1088	578	7600
Number of Doctors' Consultations	1908	1177	814	731	437	206	5273
Average attendance per session	36	46	60	38	41	34	-

74% of children born attended a Child Health Clinic

The medical staffing of clinics continued to be a problem and it was necessary to employ outside doctors on a sessional basis in order to cope. It is a great advantage to have full time medical officers with a special interest in preventive medicine and developmental paediatrics to staff child health clinics, otherwise only a basic service can be given, including immunisation and vaccination procedures.

The sale of Welfare Foods was continued at all Child Health Clinics. These consist of National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice, and Vitamins A and D tablets. For the convenience of mothers attending the clinics a selection of proprietary brands of infant foods was also on sale.

During the year Health Visitors performed screening tests for hearing defects on 426 children under the age of 5 years. The tests were performed on clinic premises.

Phenylketonuria - Although rare this disorder will lead to severe mental sub-normality unless the infant is fed with a special diet, and it is therefore important to detect cases as early in life as possible. Detection of cases is by a simple test of the infant's urine and this is performed as a routine on babies attending the Infant Welfare Clinics. The number of children tested was 969 during 1969 but none of the tests were positive.

Towards the end of the year preparation was made so that a change from a urine test to the Scriver blood test could be made at the beginning of 1970. This would enable other disorders of amino acid metabolism to be detected as well as phenylketonuria, in addition to being a more reliable test.

Day Nursery

Castlecroft Day Nursery provides day nursery care for children of any age below five years of age. It is able to accommodate 40 children including 8 babies and is open from 7-00 a.m. to 7-00 p.m. daily except for weekends and public holidays. The staff consists of a matron, deputy matron, two staff nursery nurses and two nursery assistants. In addition there are two student nursery nurses who attend the nursery nursing course at Salford Technical College on a day-release basis. A Medical Officer visited the nursery on 18 occasions during the year and examined 83 children. A charge is made for children attending the nursery which varies according to the nett

family income. The highest rate charged is £1 per day but this reduces to per day at the bottom of the scale. The charge includes the cost of meals.

There is always a waiting list for admission but priority is given in cases of social need, for example where the mother is unsupported and has to go out to work.

No. of children on register on 31.12.69	44
Average attendance	35

The nursery was erected during World War II and although soundly constructed of brick is of a somewhat utilitarian design and appearance. The boiler is designed to burn coke and may well have to be converted to oil firing. The building is quite conveniently situated near to the town centre but is rather close to the inner relief road which is under construction and is elevated at this point. Traffic noise may prove to be a nuisance.

When the Social Services Department of the Corporation comes into operation on 1st January 1971 it will become responsible for the administration of the Day Nursery.

Child Minding

Although it had been necessary for many years for persons minding children for reward to register with the local health authority this only applied where two or more children were minded for a "substantial portion of the day". From 1st February 1969 however, it became necessary to register with the local health authority even if only one child was minded for reward. Furthermore, much stricter requirements in regard to the health and suitability of the child minder had to be complied with. This included a declaration of health by the adults who would be coming into contact with the child and a chest X-ray every three years. The house itself was to be inspected in case it was not suitable. In addition to this many local authorities, of which Bury County Borough is one, insist on planning permission being sought.

During 1969 ten new child minders registered bringing the total of registered child minders up to 14 at the end of December. One suspects that many more might have sought registration if there had been less formality. (It is not thought that there is much unregistered child minding as it is comparatively uncommon for the Health Visitors to encounter it). Anyone desirous of minding children in her own home for reward should enquire at the Health Department for advice. (After 31st December 1970 enquiries should be made to the Social Services Department).

Nurseries and Playgroups

There are only two private nurseries registered with the local health authority and one of these is maintained by a local works for the benefit of its female employees. There has been a continuing increase in pre-school playgroups however, from 8 at the end of 1968 to 12 at the end of 1969. Most of these use church halls or similar accommodation.

There is no doubt that playgroups are a great help in preparing the child for school entry and assisting his development generally.

Moral Welfare Work

The Diocesan Moral Welfare Council has a Committee and Worker in Bury. The local authority makes an annual grant and commencing in the financial year 1968-69 the basis of the grant was changed from a fixed contribution of £150 per annum to a per capita grant of £7.10s.0d. Normally approximately 70 Bury cases are dealt with annually so an amount of £525 was included in the Health Committee Estimates for the 1968-69 financial year. This grant is additional to contributions towards maintenance of individual cases in mother and baby homes. There is good liaison between the Health Department and the Bury and District Moral Welfare Committee as well as liaison at a working level between the Moral Welfare Worker and Health Visitors and other officers.

The following information which was kindly supplied by the Moral Welfare Worker, shows the number of Bury cases dealt with by her during the year:-

Total number of new cases	40
No. of visits	212
No. of interviews	273
No. of other contacts made with or on behalf of clients ...	365

Types of cases

Unmarried mother seen ante-natally	28
Unmarried mother seen post-natally	9
Married women with illegitimate children	3
Matrimonial problems... ..	-
Others	-
	<hr/> 40 <hr/>

Dealt with as follows:-

Unmarried mothers admitted to Mother and Baby Homes ...	7
Unmarried mothers admitted to Hospital	24
Unmarried mothers still expecting babies at the end of 1969	7
Babies placed for adoption - 1968 cases	7
1969 cases	8
Advised regarding adoption... ..	24
Other persons advised regarding many problems	10
Referred to another agency... ..	3
Babies reclaimed after placement... ..	-

Family Planning

The National Health Service (Family Planning) Act 1967 enables local health authorities to provide family planning advice and treatment (including supplies) for those to whom pregnancy would be detrimental, on either medical or social grounds. In order to take advantage of this the Health Committee asked the Family Planning Association to act as their agent in providing a family planning service to include "Social" as well as "Medical" cases. The local health authority agreed that this service should be available for the unmarried as well as married people.

The Family Planning Association conducts evening sessions twice weekly at the Wylde Clinic and a session once weekly at Sunnybank Clinic at which the intra-uterine device can be inserted.

The number of cases referred by Health Visitors in 1969 was 12, which was well below the number that had been anticipated.

List of Congenital Malformations reported during the year 1969

Case Reference	Defects Observed
B 227	Unspecified malformation of heart and great vessels. Talipes - rt. foot
B 345	Spina Bifida. Unspecified malformations of brain, spinal cord and nervous system. Talipes. Unspecified limb malformation.
B 361	Cleft lip. Cleft Palate. Exomphalos, omphalocele. (excluding umbilical hernia)
B 425	Unspecified limb malformations
B 419	Unspecified malformation of heart and great vessels.
B 649	Spina Bifida
B 699	Other specified malformations of brain or spinal cord.
B 749	Anencephalus
B 756	Down's Syndrome
C 54	Talipes. Down's Syndrome
C 250	Cleft Palate

Dental Treatment

Two dental clinics were fully staffed throughout the year and treated expectant and nursing mothers and children under five as follows:-

Numbers Provided with Dental Care

	Number of persons examined during the year		Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year		Number of courses of treatment completed during the year	
	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank
Expectant and nursing mothers	2	26	2	26	2	20
Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service	94	85	84	54	24	65

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided

	Scalings and Gum Treatment		Fillings		Silver Nitrate Treatment		Crowns or Inlays		Extractions		General Anaesthetics		Dentures provided full upper or lower	
	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	-	7	-	87	-	-	-	-	27	28	-	-	-	3
Children under Five	-	-	49	163	-	-	-	-	94	93	-	-	-	-

Physiotherapy

A part-time physiotherapist treated children at the Wylde Clinic mostly referred from Child Health Clinics as follows:-

Physiotherapy of children under the age of 5

	Remedial Exercises	Ultra-Violet therapy
Cases treated	21	21
Number of treatments	109	174
Average attendance per child	5	8
Number of children discharged	12	12
Number of children defaulted	-	4
Number of children still attending at year end	9	5

Premature Infants

The Health Department is notified when a premature infant is discharged from hospital. In 1969 the number thus notified rose from 64 to 94. Parallel with this the number of infant deaths ascribed to prematurity increased from 6 in 1968 to 11 in 1969, but was offset by a decrease in the number of premature stillbirths from 15 in 1968 to 10 in 1969. Thus more premature babies survived the birth process in 1969 than in the previous year although some of these died soon after birth.

The apparent overall increase in premature infants (as shown by the large increase in hospital discharges) is of considerable interest and if it is confirmed as a long term trend, will demand further study. It is known, for example, that mothers who smoke cigarettes have smaller infants.

Domiciliary Midwifery

Staff

For the first five months of the year six full-time and one part-time midwife were in post, but one full-timer left during May. A temporary full-time midwife had to be employed during the summer months to assist the regular staff. Two of the domiciliary midwives are recognised as teachers by the Central Midwives Board and take a pupil each when required. Eight pupils were taken during the year.

Number of confinements

The following table shows the number of confinements at home and in hospital during 1968 and 1969. 78% of confinements took place in hospital in 1969 compared with 76% the previous year.

Year								Hospital confinements	Domiciliary confinements
1968	1005	312
1969	1027	296

In many areas of the country it is reported that domiciliary midwives are not having enough deliveries to perform because nearly all are taking place in hospital. It will be seen from the table that this is certainly not the case in Bury, where the domiciliary midwives have been, and are still performing at least 50 deliveries a year each.

Early discharges

During the year 868 mothers were discharged from hospital before the tenth day after confinement and were supervised at home by a domiciliary midwife. Of these 85 were discharged from hospital at or before 48 hours after confinement.

Organisation

Each domiciliary midwife has a defined geographical area for which she is responsible. It has not been possible to introduce an attachment scheme with family doctors because more midwives would be required, but the possibility of some other scheme such as a liaison scheme is still open.

Ante-natal Clinics

The following table shows attendances during 1969:-

	Wylde Clinic	Tottington Rd. Clinic	Huntley Mount Clinic	Sunnybank Clinic	Total
No. of new cases	206	57	39	87	389
No. of attendances	896	230	184	452	1762

There was a considerable drop in new cases at Huntley Mount Clinic (from 55 the previous year), probably resulting from slum clearance and the removal of wartime prefabricated dwellings from the vicinity of the clinic.

Not all mothers who first attended local authority antenatal clinics continued to attend there. A proportion were considered to require delivery in hospital and were therefore referred to the antenatal clinic at Fairfield General Hospital.

The following table shows the results of blood tests of mothers attending the local authority antenatal clinics:-

	Negative	Positive
Wasserman reaction	319	-
Rhesus factor	45	287

Physiotherapy

Relaxation classes were conducted weekly at The Wylde and Sunnybank Clinics by a physiotherapist. They continued to be very popular.

Health Education

A midwife gave weekly talks illustrated by filmstrips and followed by discussions with the mothers attending the antenatal clinic. Mothercraft lectures were also given in schools to the senior girls by a Health Visitor.

Midwives' Notifications of Intention to Practise

The number of midwives registered as practising during 1969 was 52. Of these, 9 were Municipal Midwives and 43 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital.

Health Visiting

There has always been difficulty in recruiting Health Visitors and it was therefore unfortunate that two left our employment during the year for domestic reasons. This left a gap in our establishment of ten Health Visitors that was only partially relieved by the appointment of an S.R.N. to assist in the visiting of the elderly. At the same time the amount of work to be done increased with the increasing population and the continuing high birth rate in Bury, and particularly the increasing number of elderly people needing support in their own houses. The scope of a Health Visitor's work is continually expanding and we could do a great deal more, particularly in the field of Health Education, if we had the staff.

Surprisingly, there has been no request from family doctors for the attachment of a Health Visitor to their practice. Such a request would receive sympathetic consideration despite staffing difficulties.

Health Visitors continued to attend hospital paediatrics, diabetic and chest clinics.

Visits and Attendances of Health Visitors

						1969
First visits to notified births	,	...	1451
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	3707
Re-visits to children from one to two years	2509
Re-visits to children from two to five years	4943
Visits to expectant mothers	479
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	24
Visits to premature infants	426
Visits re infectious diseases	5
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	983
Visits re Hospital discharges	582
Visits to Old People	2188
Visits for other causes	179
Total Visits effective						17476
Number of visits where no access was gained						2857
Total Visits						20333
Attendances at Clinics:-						
Infant Welfare Centres	588
Hospital Out-Patient Clinics	166
Tuberculosis Clinics at Hospitals	85
Total Attendances at Clinics						839

Social Problem Families

A number of different social queries await supervision of families where support and guidance is needed because of a poor standard of parental care. Health Visitors, the Childrens Department, Probation Officers, Mental Welfare Officers, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and others may be concerned with a particular family. There is good liaison at field work level, but a more formal basis for co-ordination of effort is provided by the Co-ordinating Committee. This is a meeting of officers concerned with problem families at which a case conference is held and which provides a means of avoiding duplication of effort as well as an exchange of information.

**CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE - CHILDREN NEGLECTED
OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES**

**Joint Circular from the Home Office (157/50),
Ministry of Health (78/50), Ministry of Education (225/50)**

Report on the work of the Committee during 1969

The Co-ordinating Committee met at the Town Hall on six occasions during the year. The average attendance of members was twelve.

The circumstances of children in 60 families have been dealt with since the first meeting of the Committee in May 1952. Cases have been referred to the Committee as follows:-

By the Medical Officer of Health	31
By the Borough Treasurer (Housing)	7
By the N.S.P.C.C. Officer	7
By the Chief Area Officer, Ministry of Social Security	2
By the Children's Officer	4
By the Director of Education	3
By the Teachers' Association Representative	1
By the Probation Officer	4
By the Liaison Officer, County Police	1

Three new cases were brought forward during 1969, and fourteen family cases previously reported made a total of seventeen considered during the year. The number of children involved is 85, of which 44 are of school age.

'Battered Babies'

Occasionally parents will cause serious injury to their infant in a fit of rage. The parents will thus usually take the child to their doctor or to the Casualty Department of a hospital with a misleading story. It is important that the truth is discovered not only so that the parents can be tried, but particularly as experience has shown that such parents are quite likely to "batter" their children again. A meeting of interested parties has been held in Bury and it has been agreed that if such a case presents itself at the Casualty Department of Bury General Hospital that the Children's Officer and the Medical Officer of Health should be informed.

Home Nursing

Prior to commencement of the National Health Service in 1948 the Bury District Nursing Association, affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, was the voluntary body providing District Nurses in the area. After the Appointed Day it became a duty of the local health authority to provide a home nursing service and this was done in co-operation with the Bury District Nursing Association. The local health authority employed the nursing staff and was responsible for their deployment, whilst the voluntary committee continued to provide nursing comforts and equipment out of its funds and to sponsor home nurses on training courses organised by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing leading to the award of Q.I.D.N. certificate.

The Queen's Institute training courses ceased during 1969 and were replaced by a government course of district nursing training leading to a District Nursing Certificate. Two nurses successfully undertook and completed this training during the year. The Committee of the Bury District Nursing Association, which includes two representatives of the local health authority as well as the Medical Officer of Health, meets once monthly and receives a report from the Superintendent Nursing Officer.

The day-to-day management of the Home Nurses is the responsibility of the Superintendent Nursing Officer, who is in her turn responsible through the Medical Officer of Health to the Health Committee.

Visits made by District Nurses 1969

The total number of visits made in 1969 (i.e. 37,788) showed an increase of over 2,000 over visits made in 1968.

Number of patients on register at 1st January	377
Number of new patients during the year	1093
Number of patients on register at 31st December	386

Visits made by District Nurses 1969

	Cases	Disposal					Visits
		Con- vales- cent	Hosp- ital	Death	Other Causes	Still on Regis- ter	
Bronchitis & Chest	51	10	13	10	3	15	882
Diabetes	23	-	2	2	9	10	2815
Blood Diseases ...	221	16	22	10	39	134	6086
Cerebral	78	15	16	21	4	22	3215
Senility	70	8	18	11	10	23	3072
Cardiac	44	4	10	9	12	9	899
Surgical	314	196	28	11	34	45	9182
Gynaecological ...	35	18	5	-	6	6	395
Neoplasm	31	5	6	13	2	5	979
Intestinal	54	30	18	2	-	4	675
Prep. for X-ray ...	50	8	42	-	-	-	289
Rheumatoid Arthritis	31	4	8	1	8	10	1422
Nervous Conditions	56	8	2	1	10	35	3427
Skin	6	5	-	-	1	-	59
Medical	164	37	21	10	31	65	4131
Tuberculosis ...	4	1	-	-	-	3	260
Infectious Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (under 5 yrs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other conditions ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1232	365	211	101	169	386	37788

Attachment to Group Practices

During 1969 a second group practice commenced in the centre of Bury consisting of 9 doctors and this provided an opportunity for attachment of district nurses to them. The majority of the district nurses are now attached to one or other group practice. In addition a nurse is on duty at the Health Department until 9-00 p.m. If she is out on a visit messages are received on her behalf at the Ambulance Depot.

Treatment after discharge from hospital

Home nursing is provided, if necessary, after discharge from hospital. A discharge notice from the hospital gives details of the treatment required and is preceded by a telephone call if necessary. A considerable number of visits are made to patients houses to prepare them for X-rays.

Provision of Nursing Requisites

The Bury District Nursing Association supplies a wide range of nursing equipment such as wheelchairs, commodes, elbow crutches, bedpans and more sophisticated equipment such as ripple beds and patient hoists. When this is not out on loan it is kept in the district nursing clinic in the Town Hall.

Incontinent patients

Incontinent pads are provided for the incontinent patient and bed linen is laundered free of charge at the Combined Training Centre Laundry.

Ambulance Service

The number of calls upon the ambulance service increased over the previous year and a total of 41,719 patients were transported compared with 39,813 in 1968. They are analysed in the following table:-

Number of calls dealt with	41,719
Number of general removals	39,695
Number of Accident cases	2,024

Summary of Accident Cases

Street accidents (other than motor) (Day 415; Night 113)	528
Motor accidents	202
Works accidents	172
Home accidents	1,122

Analysis of types of Removals

Hospital admissions	1,670
Hospital discharges	2,590
Transfers between hospitals	1,363
Out-patients (X-rays, Massage, etc.)	14,378
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	47
Maternity cases, hospital admission	361
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	114
Municipal Midwives	114
Accidents	2,024
Training Centre passengers	18,900
Mortuary cases	54
Infectious Diseases	3
Emergencies	64
To Railway Stations	37

41,719

There was a considerable increase in the number of mentally handicapped children transported to the Training Centre but this was somewhat off-set by a welcome reduction in the number of patients requiring ambulance transport to and from out-patient appointments at hospitals. The number of accident cases dealt with showed a significant increase which was accounted for by more home accidents and more motor vehicle accidents transported during the year.

The long-term trend of increasing work for the ambulance service is maintained and is shown in the following table:-

Patients removed annually

Year			Total cases			
1946	6,465	Increase	579	on previous year
1947	7,605	Increase	1,140	,,
1948	8,486	Increase	881	,,
1949	12,556	Increase	4,070	,,
1950	14,097	Increase	1,541	,,
1951	13,503	Decrease	594	,,
1952	14,108	Increase	605	,,
1953	12,928	Decrease	1,180	,,
1954	13,914	Increase	986	,,
1955	15,116	Increase	1,202	,,
1956	13,747	Decrease	1,369	,,
1957	14,713	Increase	966	,,
1958	22,302	Increase	7,589*	,,
1959	24,277	Increase	1,975	,,
1960	31,984	Increase	7,707†	,,
1961	33,173	Increase	1,189	,,
1962	33,197	Increase	24	,,
1963	32,973	Decrease	224	,,
1964	33,281	Increase	308	,,
1965	35,135	Increase	1,854	,,
1966	38,179	Increase	3,044	,,
1967	40,375	Increase	2,196	,,
1968	39,813	Decrease	562	,,
1969	41,719	Increase	1,906	,,

* Part of this increase is due to an alteration in the method of recording outpatient attendances. They are now recorded as two journeys (i.e. there and return).

† A large increase here is due to extended facilities provided for the Mental Health Services which are developing. Transport is provided to take patients to the Training Centres and also as day patients to hospitals.

Concerned by rapid wear and tear and depreciation of vehicles, the Corporation instituted a new vehicle replacement scheme during the year. This provided for sitting-case vehicles to be replaced after three years and for ambulances to be replaced after five years. The new scheme has already affected an improvement.

Prevention of Illness, Care, and After-care

Cervical Cytology

In March 1966, a new service was commenced to prevent cancer of the neck of the womb by examination of smears. It was discovered some years ago by Papanicolaou that cells from the neck of the womb showed suspicious changes many years before cancer actually developed. A simple technique has been devised which consists of scraping the neck of the womb with a wooden spatula and smearing this on to a glass slide. The slide is then examined microscopically for the presence of suspicious cells. The process of obtaining the smears is quite painless and takes only a minute or two.

	The Wylde Clinic	Sunnybank Clinic
No. of Clinics	18	9
No. of smears taken	152	62
No. referred for further investigation	-	-

The procedure if suspicious cells are found in the smear is to refer the patient to the gynaecological out-patients department at Fairfield General Hospital. Here a consultant will examine her and arrange for further investigation and any necessary preventive measures.

Married women aged 35 or over are strongly advised to have the test which should be repeated every three years. In fact cancer of the cervix does occasionally occur below this age and it has not been our policy to turn younger married women away if they request the test.

Health Clinic for the Elderly

This is a new venture, commenced in May 1969 in co-operation with the Consultant Geriatrician. The intention is to examine elderly persons who in the opinion of the visiting nurse or of their family doctors are not as fit as they might be having regard to their age, yet are not obviously in need of treatment. The clinic thus differs from "open" geriatric advice clinics in that firstly there is selection of suitable persons for examination and secondly the agreement and comments of the family doctor are sought.

The clinic is held once weekly at Huntley Mount Clinic. Patients are transported by sitting-case ambulance vehicle if necessary. It is staffed by two nurses and a shorthand typist provided by the Local Authority together with the consultant geriatrician. Each patient is weighed, measured, vision tested and urine tested by one nurse, whilst the other interviews the patient to obtain the social circumstances and medical history. The consultant then conducts his medical examination and takes blood for haemoglobin, erythrocyte sedimentation rate and blood urea, as a routine.

A report is sent to the family doctor in each case together with any recommendation of the consultant.

Twenty-one men and fifty women were examined during the year.

Chiropody

The chiropody service has grown continuously since the Health Department became responsible for it several years ago. In 1969 the Health Committee decided to increase the establishment of chiropodists, but the number in post actually fell in the last quarter of the year resulting in a fall in the number of treatments given in the year. The chiropody service has been brought up to full establishment since then.

The following shows the number of treatments given each year.

Year	Number of Treatments at Clinics	Number of Treatments given at home	Number of Treatments of school children	Total treatments
1968	5048	1449	452	6949
1969	4792	997	432	6221

The chiropody service is available to the elderly, the physically handicapped, expectant mothers and school children. A charge of 2s. 6d. is made for each treatment except in the case of school children, who are treated free. The great majority of cases treated are elderly persons.

Since October 1969 treatments have been performed at Huntley Mount Clinic on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday morning in addition to the usual facilities at the Wylde Clinic in the town centre.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service caters for the following classes in order of priority:- (1) Maternity Cases, (2) Non-infectious sickness in the home, (3) Infirmary due to old age. In 1969, 33 whole-time and 9 part-time home-helpers were employed, with one full-time organiser. Each case attended is assessed for payment, and charges are made according to an approved income scale.

The amount of assistance available during the year was limited by a financial ceiling fixed by the Council. This was fixed on a realistic view of the urgent needs of patients.

The number of cases attended are as follows:-

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Maternity Cases	20	19	31	19	26	32	42	26	18	11
Sickness Cases	112	82	67	85	96	76	75	58	105	107
Chronic sick, inc. aged and infirm	374	403	455	451	469	450	459	471	453	475
Total cases attended	506	504	553	555	591	558	576	555	576	593
Old cases on books at 1st January	327	283	353	375	408	363	362	343	359	384
New cases during year	158	221	200	180	183	195	214	212	221	219

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service

The standard charge was 6s. 6d. per hour. Applicants were able to apply for the charge to be reduced in accordance with the following scale:-

1. From the gross weekly income of applicants as adjusted in accordance with the Second Schedule of the National Assistance Act 1948 (total income in the case of husband and wife living together and including Family Allowances) deduct:-
 - (i) Rent and rates.
 - (ii) Compulsory National Insurance.
 - (iii) An allowance of £5 1s. 0d. for each adult or £7 19s. 0d. for two adults over pension age. £4 11s. 0d. for each adult, £7 9s. 0d. for two adults under pension age.
 - (iv) An allowance which varies according to age for each dependent child.
 - (v) A household domestic allowance of 30s. 0d.

These allowances have since been revised.

2. Of the remaining net income the following amounts are taken:-

Quarter of the first £.
Three-eighths of the second £.
Half of the third £.
Three-quarters of the fourth and all of the remainder.

3. Add ten per cent. to the figure calculated at 2 above to cover travelling time, etc.
4. The resultant figure represents the charge for twenty hours' attendance.
5. No charge to be made to applicants whose income consists solely of National Insurance pensions, or such pensions supplemented by Ministry of Social Security benefits.

There is close co-ordination between the Hospital Social Worker, General Practitioner and the Health Department in arranging for the supply of Home Helps where most necessary.

Mental Health

At the commencement of 1969 the staff of the Mental Health Section consisted of three full-time officers and a trainee mental welfare officer.

Specialist advice from the Consultant Psychiatrist is readily available and further liaison is afforded by the attendance of Mental Welfare Officers at hospital out-patient clinics.

Care of the Mentally Handicapped

The William Kemp Heaton Combined Training Centre which was opened in 1967 provides 30 children of school age and 40 adults of both sexes with training and occupation suited to their needs. The junior section consists of three classes, grouped according to age, where the atmosphere and activities are very similar to those of a normal school.

The adult section comprises a workshop and laundry. In addition to the manufacture of mops, local firms have provided a variety of suitable industrial tasks.

The Training Centre Kitchen cooks a hot mid-day meal for juniors and adults and also provides a meal for children attending Wolman House.

Trainees are transported to and from the Centre by the Ambulance Service where necessary but those adults capable of using the bus are encouraged to do so and are provided with bus tokens.

An out-patients clinic is held at the Training Centre every month when the consultant in mental subnormality from Brockhall Hospital is available for consultation. Cases can be referred by family doctors or the Medical Officer of Health and the clinic has been a valuable innovation. The Physiotherapist and the Speech Therapist have attended weekly and the Chiropodist when required. Dental treatment is available at the Wylde Clinic.

There are 162 cases of severe subnormality in the Borough known to the Health Department. Short term care has been provided by the Regional Hospital Board at Brockhall Hospital and this facility is much appreciated.

Holidays have been arranged by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children with the assistance of the department's staff in the selection of suitable candidates.

Wolman House cares for mentally handicapped children from 3 to 5 years. The unit is run by a voluntary committee and is financed by voluntary contributions as well as a 60% grant by Bury Corporation. Up to 20 children are accommodated during the day and given suitable training. This is proving of great value to the children as well as some relief to the parents.

Social Club

During the year a social club for the adult trainees commenced and met at the Training Centre on one evening each week. It has proved to be very popular.

Child Guidance

The Child Guidance team consists of a psychiatrist, mental health social worker, and educational psychologist. As its name implies it is concerned mainly with the behavioural and emotional problems of childhood. Cases are referred to the Clinic by teachers, family doctors and school medical officers as well as the Juvenile Court. The appropriate treatment of counselling of the parents is undertaken as required in co-operation with the patient's family doctor.

Mental Illness

Close liaison with the local hospitals is maintained. Our female Mental Welfare Officer co-operates in clinical work at the Fairfield General Hospital. All Mental Welfare Officers attend weekly meetings under the direction of the Consultant Psychiatrist at Fairfield General Hospital. General Practitioners in the town have been encouraged by the speed with which they can obtain out-patient appointments and treatment of their patients and by the supportive treatment afforded under our after-care services. Statutory admission under the Mental Health Act 1959, is undertaken in cases of urgent medical necessity.

"On Call" - a 24 hour mental health service is provided in conjunction with two neighbouring divisions of Lancashire County Council.

A day hospital service organised by the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee is operated, transport being provided by the Ambulance Department. A hostel for the elderly confused patients is available at Beech Grove. This is administered by the Welfare Department of the Corporation.

Mental Health Education

To promote this a Mental Welfare Officer undertakes lectures and talks to voluntary and statutory bodies throughout the town. The mental health staff are greatly encouraged in their work by the general public awareness of the social problems of Mental Health. In this connection employers, teachers, professional people and the general public are able to offer us their help and at the same time to be helped in their own individual and collective problems associated with mental illness and also the promotion of good mental hygiene.

Special care is taken with the rehabilitation into industry of many patients, and financial assistance has been available through the Department of Health and Social Security. The Regional Disablement Resettlement Officer, Psychiatrist and our Mental Welfare Officer have met regularly, with the result that many of the mentally handicapped have availed themselves of the advantages of registration as Disabled Persons. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Bury and District Disablement Advisory Committee. A member of the staff attends the local Co-ordination Committee for children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes.

We are grateful for the help received from many voluntary bodies for their material assistance which supplements the statutory help which we provide and encourages us in the promotion of the welfare of the mentally sick.

RETURN OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1969

	No. of cases in- volved	No. of visits under- taken
Work connected with informal admissions to hospitals ...	50	124
Application for compulsory admission to hospital:		
(i) Admission for observation (Section 25)	3	9
(ii) Admission for treatment (Section 26)	-	-
(iii) Emergency admission (Section 29)	16	31
Admission to hospital through Courts	1	1
Application for reception into guardianship	-	-
Admission to Guardianship through Courts	-	-
Statutory visiting requirements for guardianship	-	-
Preparation of case histories	23	25
Reports on home conditions for licence on trial or discharge from hospital	8	12
Progress reports in cases on licence	1	2
Psychiatric out-patient clinics attended	167	42
Home visits in respect of prevention, care and after care		
(i) Mentally subnormal (including severely sub-normal)	332	556
(ii) Psychopathic and mentally ill	672	1573
(iii) Child Guidance Cases	208	297
Visits to hospitals to interview patients	103	108
Liaison meetings attended	-	111
Duties in relation to Training Centres	-	50

Patients referred to Local Authority

	Mentally Ill				Severely Subnormal			
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Referred by								
(a) General Practitioners			8	13				
(b) Hospitals on discharge from in-patient care			4	1				
(c) Hospitals after or during out-patient or day treatment... ..			1	4				
(d) Local Education Authorities					1			
(e) Police and Courts			1	2				
(f) Other Sources			9	24				

Persons with Severe Subnormality in Hospitals

Brockhall Hospital	22	21	43
Calderstones Hospital	15	3	18
Cranage Hall Hospital, Holmes Chapel	2	-	2
Mary Dendy Home, Alderley Edge ...	1	-	1
Moss Side Hospital	-	-	-
Newchurch Homes	1	1	2
Rampton Hospital... ..	-	-	-
Royal Albert Hospital	3	4	7
Swinton Hospital... ..	1	-	1
St. Joseph's Hospital	-	1	1
Other	2	-	2
	<u>47</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>77</u>

Severe Subnormality Cases in Community Care

Cases under Supervision	<u>52</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>85</u>
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Following the recommendations of the Seebohm Committee, legislation has been enacted which will transfer much of the mental health work of the local authorities from health departments to new social services departments. The transfer is to take place between 1st January and 1st April 1971.

Control of Infectious Diseases

Incidence

The first table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases (except tuberculosis, which is dealt with on a later page) in Bury during 1969.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than tuberculosis)	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT												Total Cases Removed to Hosp.	Deaths of Notified Cases
	At all ages	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	32	2	2	3	6	2	6	1	3	6	1	-	-	6
Food Poisoning	30	2	-	1	-	-	14	-	5	4	1	3	-	3
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	12	2	1	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	243	8	30	41	44	29	85	2	2	1	-	-	1	3
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and Parathypoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	33	-	-	1	2	4	9	6	1	5	4	1	-	1
Totals	352	14	33	53	52	35	118	9	11	16	6	4	1	13

There was again no case of poliomyelitis, a state of affairs which is entirely due to poliomyelitis vaccination. 1969 was the first full year in which infective jaundice was notifiable and it is clearly somewhat more common than had been expected. As yet there is no means of vaccination.

Vaccination against measles was introduced late in 1967 and it is perhaps because of this that 1969 was a relatively good year for the disease.

Sonne dysentery continues to be a troublesome, if minor, disease. If everyone was meticulous about washing their hands after going to the toilet, and before handling food or eating, the disease would rapidly die out.

A single episode caused a number of clostridium welchii food poisoning in school children and adults. This episode was carried by the consumption of meat which had been cooked the previous day and was then re-heated before eating.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1959 to 1969

Disease	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	64	29	17	12	18	5	17	16	5	7	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	7	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas	5	1	1	5	5	5	2	1	5	1	-
Poliomyelitis	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	15	12	11	6	7	5	1	9	-	5	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	37	74	29	138	9	9	30	11	10	12	32
Whooping Cough	12	42	22	14	45	31	18	47	29	5	12
Measles	135	664	578	111	1207	617	376	713	343	310	243
Food Poisoning	4	-	3	3	1	4	1	1	-	4	30
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	2	1	3	1	3	4	1	2	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Total	280	822	668	290	1299	682	450	802	394	346	352

There were a number of changes in this list of notifiable diseases at the end of 1968. Erysipelas, acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia and puerperal pyrexia were deleted. Tetanus (lockjaw), leptospirosis, and infective jaundice were made notifiable.

Prophylaxis against many infectious diseases is available either at local authority clinics or from family doctors. The following two tables show the number of primary causes and reinforcing dose given in infants and school children.

**Protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough,
Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Measles**

Completed Primary Courses - Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962- 1965		
Measles	5	76	172	110	143	5	511
Diphtheria	21	378	55	8	48	9	519
Whooping Cough	21	376	54	8	9	6	474
Tetanus	23	380	56	10	55	121	645
Poliomyelitis	19	404	45	11	84	26	589

Reinforcing Doses - Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962- 1965		
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	140	427	34	834	65	1500
Whooping Cough	-	137	416	34	103	27	717
Tetanus	-	141	430	37	837	138	1583
Poliomyelitis	-	142	443	37	809	64	1495

In addition, 25 persons over the age of 16 were given reinforcing doses of oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

The number of children given measles vaccination during the year was reduced from 986 in the previous year. This was because of failure of a batch of measles vaccine and the subsequent restriction of vaccination for a period. Following this, measles vaccination was renewed and is again at a high level.

Smallpox

No cases of smallpox occurred and the following tables show the number of persons vaccinated against this disease in 1969:-

Number of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated against Smallpox in 1969

Age at date of vaccination i.e. born in years		0-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	1 year 1968	2-4 yrs 1965-67	5-14 yrs 1955-64	15 or over before 1954	TOTAL
	At Clinic	-	1	1	8	129	92	-	4	235
	P.M.A.	3	-	3	4	56	62	21	78	227
	TOTAL	3	1	4	12	185	154	21	82	462
	At Clinic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P.M.A.	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	263	291
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	263	291

It is now generally accepted that the optimum age for smallpox vaccination is during the second year of life when the incidence of serious complications such as encephalitis or generalised vaccinia is at a minimum. However, it is more difficult at this age to get mothers to take their children either to the child health clinic or to their family doctor than when the child is much younger. The price that has had to be paid for changing the age of smallpox vaccination from under six months to over a year is that there has been a reduction in the number of children vaccinated. The following table shows the proportion of smallpox vaccination, as well as other immunising procedures, performed by the local authority and by general practitioners:-

	Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus	Poliomyelitis	B.C.G.	Smallpox (excluding epidemic vaccinations)
	%	%	%	%
Local authority staff	80.4	77.6	100	31.2
General practitioners	19.6	22.4	-	68.8

Tuberculosis

A total of 13 new cases were notified. Ten of these were male and three female. The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per thousand population in each of the last five years.

Year	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases	
	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.
1965	11	0.01	2	-
1966	12	0.01	1	-
1967	11	0.01	3	-
1968	9	0.01	1	-
1969	8	0.01	5	-
Average for 5 years	10	0.02	-	-

A full-time tuberculosis visitor employed by the local authority investigates the social and domestic circumstances of every case of pulmonary T.B. She does her work in close liaison with the Chest Clinic and takes such action as is necessary to prevent infection of others. This includes the tracing of contacts and arranging for chest X-rays or Heaf tests, health education, and arranging for urgent re-housing if necessary. During the year the local authority re-housed two such cases on request.

The tuberculosis visitor made 983 home visits in 1969.

Routine Chest X-rays

It is Corporation policy that certain personnel in frequent contact with children should have chest X-rays on appointment and at not less than three-yearly intervals:-

Staff of Children's Homes	Clinic Nurses	Midwives
Residential Nursery Staff	Welfare Assistants	Dental Staff inc.
Day Nursery Staff	Child Guidance Clinic Staff	Receptionists
Junior Training Centre Staff	School Nurses	Child Care Officers
School Caretakers	Health Visitors	School Secretaries

In addition, the registration of child minders and private nurseries is made dependant upon satisfactory Chest X-rays of those in contact with the children. The X-rays are performed at Bury General Hospital.

The following tables show the result of Heaf Tests of Bury school children performed as part of the B.C.G. vaccination scheme since 1960. The reduction of positive reactors since then is some evidence that infectious pulmonary T.B. is less widespread. The table also shows that new notifications of pulmonary T.B. are still occurring.

B. C. G. Vaccination (Against Tuberculosis)

School Children's Scheme (under 14 years of age)

1. Number Heaf tested	863
2. Number found positive...	35
3. Number found negative...	787
4. Number vaccinated	784

Arrangements are made to vaccinate school children of 13 years of age against tuberculosis thus giving them protection during early adult life, where experience has shown the disease is most likely to occur. The procedure is carried out either at school or local authority clinic, and involves a single skin test in the forearm, which causes no upset, and by which the doctor can tell if the child requires vaccination. B.C.G. vaccination is performed on the upper part of the arm, just like smallpox vaccination, although the reaction is slower and the resulting scar normally much smaller.

Consent forms are circulated to all the parents of children of the appropriate age for them to indicate whether or not they wish their children to be protected.

By arrangement with Bury General Hospital those children who give a strongly positive skin test have a chest X-ray at the Chest Clinic.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
% positive tuberculin reaction (Heaf Test) in 13 year old schoolchildren	15.3	14.4	24.1	14.8	13.6	15.5	11.5	7.6	7.1	4.1
Pulmonary T.B. Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pulmonary T.B. notifications	10	16	8	18	17	11	12	11	9	9

Brucellosis

Although several samples of untreated milks gave positive brucella cultives no human cases of brucellosis occurred in the Borough. In each case where milk was infected, heat treatment of the milk supply was instituted. Further details are given in the section on Inspection and Supervision of food.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Bury General Hospital Out-Patients Department. The Clinic sessions are as follows:-

Males - Tuesday 4-30 to 7 p.m. Friday 10 a.m. to 12 noon

Females - Tuesday 4-30 to 7 p.m. Friday 10 a.m. to 12 noon

This Clinic is run by the Regional Hospital Board.

Incidence

There were 162 new cases compared with 181 last year.

Of the new cases attending 3 were Syphilis, 62 Gonorrhoea, and 97 other conditions.

Bury residents accounted for 49% of the new cases attending the Clinic.

PART IV

Sanitary Circumstances

I am indebted to Mr. A.E. Snodgrass, Chief Public Health Inspector for the following part of the Report.

Inspection of the District

The number and nature of inspections made by Public Health Inspectors to the premises detailed and action taken.

	Total Visits	Nuisances or Defects found and reported	Notices Served	Nuisances or Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
Houses under Public Health Acts	3368	776	275	369	198
Noise Nuisance	89	2	2	1	1
Land and Tips	13	1	1	1	1
Offensive smells	113	-	-	-	-
Vermin	277	-	-	-	-
Water supply	412	86	73	47	46
Tents, vans, sheds	184	53	53	53	53
Houses in multiple occupation	16	10	3	-	-
Schools	17	7	1	-	-
Ashes accommodation	83	7	7	8	4
Accumulations	432	57	52	58	40
Animals or birds	47	1	1	4	3
Stable premises	11	-	-	6	6
Yards, Courts, etc.		13	11	5	6
Piggeries	2	-	-	-	-
Rats and mice	144	-	-	-	-
Drainage - inspected	695	218	195	186	173
tested	133	-	-	-	-
A.R.P. - shelters	5	-	-	-	-
Closets - water	169	218	139	171	102
pails or privies	2	-	-	-	-
Septic tanks	1	-	-	-	1
Sewers and street gullies	21	1	1	3	1
Public Conveniences	4	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Animals Act	18	-	-	-	-
Milkshops and Dairies	32	-	-	-	-
Ice cream premises	30	-	-	-	-
Markets	97	-	-	-	-
Abattoirs for meat inspection	687	-	-	-	-
Meat shops	695	-	-	-	-
Food preparing premises	222	-	-	3	1
General food premises	1966	152	30	172	41
Food inspection	176	-	-	-	-
Bakehouses - factory	7	-	-	-	-
non factory	44	-	-	-	-
Shops Act	36	2	2	-	-
Licensed premises	18	-	-	-	-
Hairdressing premises	12	-	-	-	-
Offices and Business Premises	381	160	34	410	103
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	18	-	-	-	-
Merchandise Marks Act	1753	-	-	-	-
Fertilisers & Feeding stuffs Act	10	-	-	-	-
Weeds Act	4	-	-	-	-

Offensive Trades	24	11	1	-	-
Factories (with mechanical power)	23	68	13	11	2
Factories (without mechanical power)	11	2	5	4	1
Outworkers	14	-	-	-	-
Suspected food poisoning	51	-	-	-	-
Infectious diseases	725	-	-	-	-
Disinfection	6	-	-	-	-
Housing - Consolidated Regulations	107	-	-	-	-
Other visits	950	-	-	-	-
Disinfestation	62	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	32	-	-	-	-
Rag Flock Premises	14	-	-	-	4
Smoke abatement observations	39	3	3	4	4
Premises visited	15	2	2	1	-
Smoke Control area premises	4913	156	156	153	153
Smoke Control area premises observations	5	-	-	-	-
Atmospheric pollution	613	-	-	-	-
Pet Shops and Animal Boarding Establishments	10	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous visits	825	-	-	-	-
Interviews, owner, tradesmen, etc.	1326	-	-	-	-
Samples - food and drugs - formal	306	-	-	-	-
food and drugs - informal	58	-	-	-	-
Rag Flock Act - Formal	14	-	-	-	-
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act - informal	10	-	-	-	-
Water - bacteriological	35	-	-	-	-
chemical	19	-	-	-	-
Clean milk - bacteriological	174	-	-	-	-
Pathological specimens	135	-	-	-	-
Other foods	6	-	-	-	-
Shellfish	3	-	-	-	-
Ice cream	55	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	23,027	2,010	1,060	1,670	933

Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated

Number of informal notices served	1060
Number of informal notices complied with	933
Number of statutory notices served	468
Number of statutory notices complied with	384
Number of nuisances or defects abated on informal notices	1383
Number of nuisances or defects abated on statutory notices	287
Number of enquiries answered under Land Charges Act	2905

These recorded enquiries related to official enquiries usually made on conveyance or when property is offered on sale or lease. The numbers of such enquiries have progressively increased during recent years, entailing additional duties in searching departmental records, further increased by supplementary verbal enquiries. There is abundant evidence that the greater percentage of existing dwellings, other than Council houses, are rapidly becoming owner/occupied.

Total number of complaints received	1382
Number of complaints referred to other Corporation departments	99

Forty-three drains were cleared of obstruction in default of owners and occupiers of premises under the provisions of Section 146, Bury Corporation Act 1932.

Legal proceedings were instituted in three cases where landlords failed to comply with statutory notices served under Section 93, Public Health Act 1936. The Borough Justices granted the Council three Nuisance Orders and awarded £4-4-0d. costs in these cases.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	393	11	4	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	17	23	10	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers)	11	-	-	-
Total	421	34	14	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	12	3	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (s.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	33	14	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	-	2	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	-	-	-	-
Total	52	20	-	7	-

Outworkers

Number of Lists of outworkers received	6
Number of visits to outworkers premises	14
Number of Outworkers employed in the Borough	21

Six are engaged in the making of wearing apparel. Fifteen are engaged in the making of Christmas stockings.

Water Supply

The provisions of the Bolton Water Order 1961, became operative on 1st April, 1963, by which the water resources of the former Irwell Valley Water Board are vested in Bolton Corporation Waterworks Department. The County Borough is supplied from mains passing through the area, which come from five different sources of upland surface water. All houses supplied derive their water direct from the mains.

I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager, Bolton Corporation Waterworks, for the following information.

Particulars Required	Remarks
1. Whether the water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory:- (a) in quality (b) in quantity	(a) Yes (b) Yes
2. Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and where treatment is installed of the water going into supply, if so, how many and the results obtained; the results of any chemical analysis.	RAW WATER - 669 samples submitted to bacteriological examination and partial chemical analysis. 4 samples submitted to full chemical analysis. 1500 samples of treated and filtered water submitted to bacteriological examination and partial chemical analysis 6 samples submitted to full chemical analysis. 98.87% of samples reported satisfactory
3. Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analysis	NIL
4. Action in respect of any forms of contamination	Nil found
5. Particulars of the proportion of dwellinghouses and proportions of the population supplied from public water mains. (a) direct to houses (b) by means of standpipes	(a) 99.79% (b) Nil

The following extensions and renewals of water mains were carried out in 1969.

Size			Existing Property	New Property	Other Development	Renewals
2" diameter	116 yds.	1997 yds.	-	-
3" diameter	86 yds.	1891 yds.	44 yds.	-
4" diameter	-	1107 yds.	138 yds.	-
6" diameter	7 yds.	62 yds.	-	368 yds.
8" diameter	-	-	-	89 yds.
18" diameter	-	-	-	321 yds.

Fluoride content of towns' water is equivalent to 0.05 parts per million fluorine.

Water Sampling by Local Authority

Sources of Supply	Chemical Examination		Bacteriological Examination		Total No. of Samples
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Towns mains	1	-	8	-	9
Private Wells and Springs	5	4	7	2	18
Total number of samples	6	4	15	2	27

Four samples of water reported to be unsatisfactory on chemical examination and two samples of water reported to be insatisfactory on bacteriological examination were all taken from a borehole provided in connection with the re-conditioning of a dwelling on the rural periphery of the Borough. Most of the chemical contamination arose from the initial washing of the inner galvanised surface of the bore pipe which was eventually washed clean. The remaining bacteriological contamination from an upland gathering ground was removed by the provision of a domestic filter on the supply pipes.

Swimming Baths

Seventeen samples of water were obtained from three swimming baths within the Borough and submitted for baceriological examination. The Pathologist reports all samples to be satisfactory.

Twenty-four samples of water were taken from an open air public bathing pool and submitted for bacteriological examination. Twenty-one samples were reported by the Pathologist to be of acceptable standard. The bathing pool is supplied with water from a natural upland surface source and is daily chlorinated manually. The cause of the unsatisfactory samples was excessive use of the pool during admirable weather conditions.

Provision of Separate Water Services

The Council make a grant of £15 towards the cost of providing separate water services to houses previously supplied by joint water services or "string pipes" when the supply is insufficient within the terms of Section 138, Public Health Act 1936, as amended by Section 30, Water Act 1945.

In these cases Bolton Corporation Waterworks will renew or lay new town's mains to readily accessible points to facilitate this work, where necessary free of cost.

Number of new water services provided	34
Number of grants paid	34

Private Water Supplies

The percentage of dwellinghouses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from town's mains is 0.21%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from town's mains.

Drainage and Sewerage

A smoke or water test is applied to all new-constructed drainage so far as it is practicable.

Number of premises where drainage was totally reconstructed ...	13
Number of premises where new drainage was provided ...	43

Closet Accommodation

Since 1st April 1967, the Council have made a payment of £20 towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to those of the fresh water flushing type unless such work is already subject to grant under the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959.

Number of grants paid towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to fresh waterclosets ...	16
Number of insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh waterclosets ...	19
Number of new or additional fresh waterclosets installed ...	2

Storage of Household Refuse

Number of dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance and renewal scheme ...	2109
Number of Notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins ...	3
Number of Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with ...	3
Number of insanitary ashpits and wallbins converted to dustbins ...	11

The Council have operated a dustbin maintenance and renewal scheme since April 1950, the dustbins supplied being to B.S.S. 2½ cubic feet standard.

Dustbins of three cubic feet capacity are, however, supplied to premises situate in smoke control areas.

The Health Committee provided free dustbins in replacement of ashpits and wallbins converted in accordance with the Council's specification.

**Table Giving Particulars of Conversions
During the Past Five Years**

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Total
Closets abolished:-						
(a) Privy Closets	-	2	3	-	-	5
(b) Pail Closets	-	10	-	-	-	10
(c) Waste Water Closets	3	1	-	-	1	5
Privy Closets converted to Pail Closets	-	13	3	-	-	16
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from:-						
(a) Privy Closets	-	-	-	8	4	12
(b) Pail Closets	-	-	-	-	3	3
(c) Waste Water Closets	32	17	22	19	12	102
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at:-						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools ...	220	51	33	37	22	363
(b) Factories and other premises...	18	55	38	31	25	167
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and premises ...	270	123	93	95	66	647
Fixed Ashpits, etc. converted to dustbins:-						
(a) Privy Middens	-	-	-	4	4	8
(b) Dry Ashpits	29	22	18	1	2	72
(c) Wallbins	2	6	3	2	5	18
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, etc.)	37	48	27	35	28	165

Types and Number of Conveniences in the Borough

Number of Waterclosets	28,837
Number of Waste Waterclosets	615
Number of Dustbins	26,774
Number of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences on Building Sites, etc.	89

68 Pail Closets are in connection with dwellings sited considerable distance from public sewers.

The remaining Pail Closets are due for demolition under Clearance Order procedure under the Housing Act 1957.

Pet Animals

4 premises are licensed under the Act and have been kept in a satisfactory manner. One new premises was licensed during the year. Three Boarding Establishments are also licensed and are kept satisfactorily.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials

Number of samples of rag flock taken and submitted for analysis	3
Number of samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis	5

Two samples of Terylene were certified by the Prescribed Analyst not to conform to prescribed standards, for oil and soap content. The attention of the manufacturers was directed to these matters.

Number of premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	3
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No premises within the Borough are licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock.

Offensive Trades

Number of registered offensive trades	13
Number of registered dealers in scrap metal and marine store dealers	35

Disinfestation of Verminous Premises

A disinfestation service free of charge to all dwellinghouses is provided. The disinfestation of all unfit houses prior to re-housing of tenants is undertaken together with the tenant's effects where necessary. All such houses are subjected to a further treatment prior to demolition or closure. The number of such houses showing evidence of vermin or rodent infestation is declining rapidly.

The disinfectants normally used are an atomised liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy) in Kerosene or Zaldecide, and 10% D.D.T. (Geigy) or Gammexane powder.

In some cases where an alternative treatment has been desirable 10% preparations of chlordane and lethane have proved effective.

Total number of houses disinfested	102
Total number of council houses disinfested	37

Number of houses infested:-

Bed bugs	10
Cockroaches	69
Other vermin	60
Number of food and other premises disinfested	13

In addition 98 houses due for demolition under the Housing Acts were disinfested before the removal of the tenants to alternative accommodation, and again before the demolition of the houses.

Average quantity of materials used per case

Liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.93 gals.
Powder 10% D.D.T. (Geigy)	3.29 lbs.
Total number of visits re vermin infestation	491

Pharmacy and Poisons

Number of registered Authorised Sellers of Part II Poisons...	66
Number of registered premises	48

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs

Number of informal samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	13
Number of informal samples of feeding stuffs taken and submitted for analysis... ..	2

All were reported to comply with the provisions of the Act.

Noise Nuisance

13 complaints of excessive noise were received during the year of which 7 were confirmed and 5 abated informally. Two complaints were subject of abated notices under Section 1, Noise Abatement Act 1960.

The commonest causes of complaint were barking dogs, "Beat" groups on club and other premises, radio receivers, and motor vehicle repairs on private premises.

89 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors investigating these complaints.

Rodent Control

The following tabulation gives details of work undertaken during the year prepared in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties other than sewers		
1. Number of properties in district	26,464	49
2.(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,022	1
(b) Number infested by:-		
(a) rats	393	1
(b) mice	638	-
3.(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	30	-
(b) Number infested by:-		
(a) rats	30	-
(b) mice	-	-

Sewer Maintenance Treatments are undertaken by the Borough Engineer.

OFFICES AND SHOPS

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	5	206	5
Retail shops	17	345	17
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	2	27	2
Catering establishments, open to the public, canteens	5	53	5
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-
Totals	29	632	29

Total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises under the Act ... 381

Total number of registered premises received initial general inspection ... 632

Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Number of contraventions found		Section	Number of contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	10	13	Sitting facilities	-
5	Overcrowding	-	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
6	Temperature	12	15	Eating facilities	-
7	Ventilation	12	16	Floors, passage & stairs	18
8	Lighting	4	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	-
9	Sanitary conveniences	2	18	Protection of Young persons from dangerous machinery	-
10	Washing facilities	3	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
11	Supply of drinking water	-	23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
12	Clothing accommodation	1	23	First aid	16
				Other matters (including Abstract not displayed & unregistered premises	17
				Total	95

Reported Accidents

Workplace	Number Fatal	Reported Non-Fatal	Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			
				Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No action
Offices	-	2	2	-	-	1	-
Retail shops	-	6	6	-	-	2	-
Wholesale shops	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Warehouses	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	10	10	-	-	3	-

Analysis of reported accidents

	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-	-
Falls of persons	1	2	-	1	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	1	1	-	-	-
Handling goods	-	1	1	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	1	-	-	-
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	1	-	-	-
Not otherwise specified	-	-	-	-	-

Number of notifications sent re 95 contraventions ... 34
Number of Notifications abated re 410 contraventions ... 103

No applications for exemptions under the Act were received. No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

The commonest contravention throughout the year was found to be lack of cleanliness and decoration in rooms and passages. Other contraventions included deficiencies in first aid equipment, insufficient ventilation and heating. It is satisfying to report very few contraventions in sanitary conveniences and washing facilities.

No offences regarding unguarded machines were reported. Insufficient artificial lighting of premises was not found to be a major contravention and no cases of overcrowding were found.

Ten accidents were reported during the year all of which were investigated but it is doubtful whether all occupiers of premises are aware of their obligations in this matter. The commonest type of accident was falls of staff members, two being in retail shops, one in an office and one in a retail catering premises. Four other accidents in retail shops were concerned with handling of goods, a falling object, use of hand tools and an assistant colliding with a wall projection. One other accident in a wholesale warehouse also involved the handling of goods. Another in an office occurred when an assistant collided with another person.

The anticipated Regulations under the Act relating to the use and operation of Lifts and Hoists became operative during the year. A public health inspector attended a course on the operation of the Regulations organised by the North West Safety Centre. One plan was submitted for inspector's comments dealing with the installation of a small service lift in new bank premises. Although the type of lift concerned was partially exempted under the Regulations, the inspector's recommendations were implemented by the occupiers.

The following details are given of method of inspection employed by Council.

1. All premises on registration receive a general inspection.
2. All notified reports of accidents are investigated.
3. All complaints from whatever source are investigated without source of complaint being disclosed to the occupier. This can invariably be achieved by the inspector under the pretext of a routine periodic visit. This investigation takes the form of a general inspection.
4. A prepared record card is completed by the inspector on the occasion of the primary general inspection. A duplicate copy of the record card is completed by a clerk for permanent office record, the inspector retaining his original copy for use in future inspection of the same premises.
5. A manuscript report is prepared by the inspector investigating notified accidents. Such report is filed with the notification which is classified and filed.
6. Offences found on any type of inspection of premises are subject of written notification to occupier or other responsible person, unless the offences are so grave as to warrant immediate legal proceedings when the report is presented to Council.
7. The frequency of re-visits to premises subject of written notification depends upon the gravity of offences. The first re-visit is paid not later than one month after issue of primary notification. Subsequent revisits are paid at intervals until offence is abated or legal proceedings are instituted. The time interval between these subsequent visits will depend on progress of work in hand and nature of offence but again will not exceed one month. On these occasions attention will be given only to matters subject of notification.
8. Whilst patrolling his district of the Borough on other statutory duties the inspector notes any premises not known to be registered under the Act and directs the occupiers attention to this omission. At the same time the inspector advises the occupier of the general provisions of the Act and undertakes a general inspection of the premises.
9. In like manner as under the preceding paragraph the inspector will also make routine visits to known registered premises which are not already subject of some form of action under the Act. On these occasions a general inspection of the premises will be made.

10. Owing to frequency of changes in staff of inspectors since the Act became operative which resulted in the Council not maintaining a full establishment of Inspectors until October 1968, the primary general inspection of all registered premises occupied inspectors over a period of four and a half years. The Council's establishment of inspectors was reduced by half for three months of 1969 and was otherwise reduced for a further period of three months in the same year.

If the Council can retain their existing full establishment of inspectors it will be possible to visit all registered premises not subject to action by Council within a two to three year cycle.

Thirty-six visits were made by Public Health Inspectors to shops under the provisions of the Shops Act 1950. The remaining unrevoked provisions of this Act now solely relate to hours of trading other than half-day closing of shops. Shopkeepers not exempt from the half day closing provisions of the Act may now choose the particular day of the week convenient to themselves for this purpose, provided they advertise the day of their choice on their premises. The local Chamber of Trade operate a five-day trading week.

There is no further progress on Home Office proposals for new shops legislation, circulated for discussion during 1966, owing to the failure of the various interested parties particularly local authority associations, the National Chamber of Trade and Trade Unions to agree on various details of the proposals. Indeed, there are internal differences of opinion on the proposals within all these organisations.

There appears to be an awakening of interest in permitted Sunday Trading within the Borough by persons who can claim such permission on religious grounds. Three traders in this category have been duly registered by the Council under the provisions of the Shops Act 1950.

Prevention of Air Pollution

		Ringelmann No. 2 and over Dark Smoke (minutes)	Ringelmann No. 1 Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Ringelmann No. 0 Little or no Smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year		42	198	570
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation		1.56	7.33	21.11
Particulars of offences recorded	No. in Register			
	1	9	-	21
	21	4	-	26
	92A	8	2	20
	80	6	-	24

The amount of dark smoke emitted from industrial chimneys per observation is 25% less than last year.

Of the four offending chimneys recorded above two are in connection with Lancashire boilers in connection with a building contractors joinery workshop and a slipper factory, a Cornish boiler at a laundry and a brick works.

On each occasion the occupiers of the premises were notified of the offence as required by Section 30, Clean Air Act 1956. An inspection of the boiler plant was made and advice offered to operators and management.

Number of notifications to install furnaces received...	...	13
Number of applications for prior approval by Council of installation of furnaces	8
Number of such applications approved	8
Number of chimney heights determined	13

Two applications were in respect of oil fired package boilers installed at launderettes.

Four applications related to the installation of oil-fired sectional heating boilers and free-standing oil fired space heaters in various types of industrial premises.

One application was in respect of modifications to Lancashire boilers in a textile dyeworks. One application concerned an oil fired vertical boiler in a paper mill.

The Bury (No. 7) Smoke Control Order 1967, became operative on 1st July. This Order relates to 1,130 dwellings (including 310 Council dwellings) and 21 other premises. Total estimated cost of firegrate conversions in this Area is £53,236 of which £24,155 will rank for grant to owners and occupiers of private and Council dwellings. On the operative date statutory notices under Section 12(2) Clean Air Act 1956, were served upon the owners or occupiers of 156 dwellings where no proposals for firegrate conversions had then been received by Council.

These notices were abated by the year end although in one case the Council executed the conversion of two firegrates and the fireback hot water boiler in the default of the owner of a dwelling to comply with such notice and recovered three-tenths of the cost of same.

In November the Council resolved to make the Bury (No. 8) Smoke Control Order 1969, which relates to 1,225 dwellings (212 being Council dwellings) and 39 other premises in 540 acres. It is proposed the Order shall become operative on 1st June 1971.

Firegrate conversions will cost approximately £46,371 of which £25,409 will rank for grant to private owners and occupiers. The nett cost to the Council will be £21,036.

The Council now have seven confirmed Smoke Control Orders in operation relating to 7,796 premises out of the 9,431 premises to be so controlled before 1971.

In the establishment and operation of these areas close contact has been maintained with the Local Joint Service Committee of the Coal Utilisation Council, the Manchester and Salford Coal Merchants Association, the North Western Gas Board, the North Western Electricity Board, National Coal Board and the Press, which has resulted in the dispersal of a great deal of information concerning the Council's Clean Air Policy and helped to combat potential opposition to the operation of the Orders. The Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation also staged a mobile exhibition within the Borough during the year in connection with the implementation of the Bury (No. 7) Smoke Control Order, and the Coal Utilisation Council operated a demonstration house within this area.

A total of 4,913 visits were made to premises within smoke control areas for all purposes.

The Council retain their membership of the Manchester Regional Clean Air Council and the National Society for Clean Air and are represented on the North West Divisional Council of the latter organisation.

Observations on Air Pollution

Observations recorded by two standard deposit gauges stationed within the Borough.

Rainfall and Deposits 1969

Period, 1969	Rainfall in inches		Total deposits (Tons per square mile)	
	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic
January	4.19	3.40	18.46	27.62
February	1.64	1.54	14.46	36.46
March	1.86	1.86	21.38	41.23
April	No result	2.62	No result	24.62
May	3.49	3.03	22.69	26.23
June	3.21	3.02	15.38	14.85
July	1.28	1.43	10.46	7.85
August	2.17	2.76	12.85	12.92
September	2.36	2.24	18.15	20.82
October	1.41	1.25	12.77	10.46
November	5.58	5.30	17.38	24.23
December	3.64	3.56	13.54	18.79
Total	30.83	32.01	177.52	266.08
Monthly average	2.80	2.67	16.14	22.17
Mean total for 12 months on both stations			221.8	

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Recordings

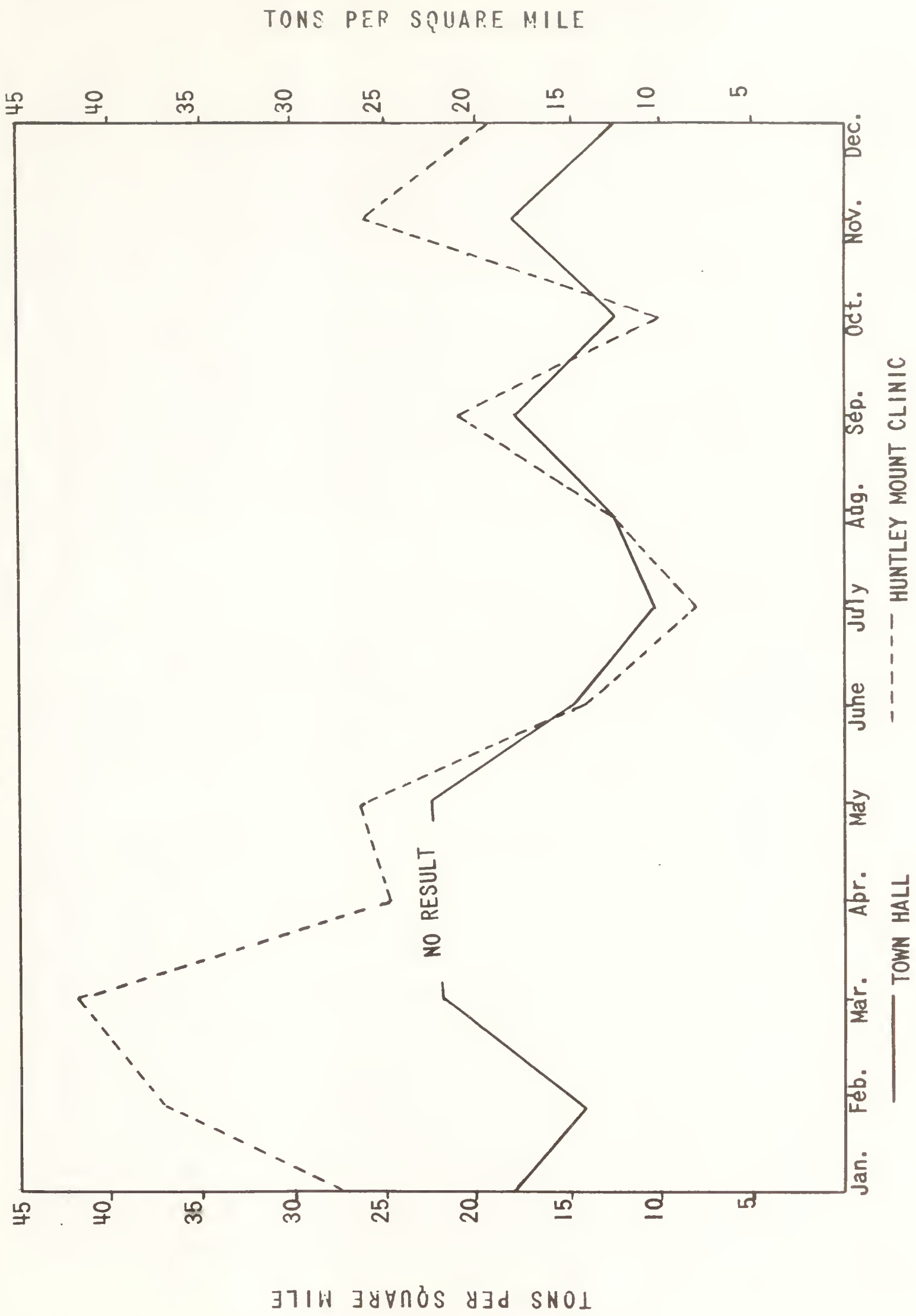
The Council maintain three stations for the daily recording of smoke and sulphur dioxide emissions.

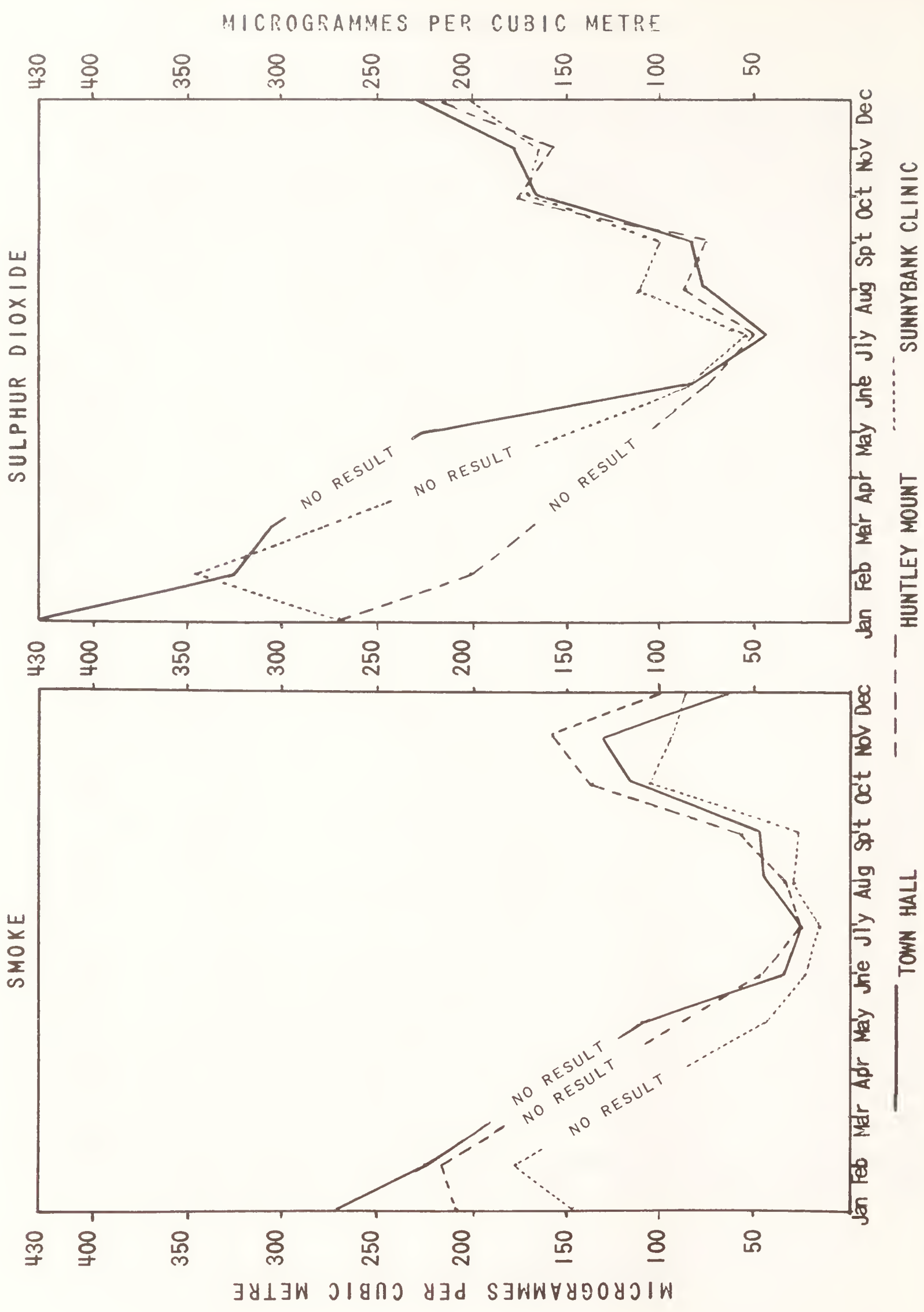
1. Town Hall (Classification D1) Commercial area.
2. Huntley Mount Clinic (Classification B2) - a residential area with medium density housing, typically an inner suburb or housing estate, surrounded by other built up areas but interspersed with some industrial undertakings.
3. Sunnybank Clinic - (Classification B3/E) - Residential area with medium density housing surrounded or interspersed with areas of low potential atmospheric pollution, e.g. parks, fields, etc. Situated in a smoke control area.

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Emissions

Measured in microgrammes per cubic metre

	Town Hall		Huntley Mount Clinic		Sunnybank Clinic	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	272	428	205	270	145	265
February	227	324	218	201	176	349
March	193	306	-	-	-	-
April	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	110	227	-	-	49	148
June	37	84	45	79	26	87
July	26	47	26	52	19	56
August	45	77	38	88	30	110
September	47	83	56	77	25	99
October	118	163	136	176	109	171
November	131	179	155	157	94	168
December	67	228	102	219	87	200





INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

The Borough is situated within a "specified area" defined in the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order 1954 which requires the compulsory retail sale of tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised milk. Conditions attached to dealers' licences for the sale of such designated milks ensure that all milk sold retail within the Borough is bottled and capped before delivery to the consumer. The existence of the Tuberculosis (England and Wales Attested Area) Order 1960, ensures that all milk sold within the Borough is tubercle free. On 1st October 1964 "tuberculin tested" milk was designated "untreated" by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963.

Total number of dairy farms	42
Total number of licensed producers of "untreated" milk	14
Number of Registered Distributors of milk	268
Number of registered dairies and milk stores	5
Number of dealers' licences issued to retail "untreated" milk	23
Number of dealers' licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	50
Number of dealers' licences issued to retail sterilised milk	231
Number of dealers' licences issued to retail ultra-heat treated milk	145
Number of registered dairymen trading within the Borough	44

Details of Milk Sampling by Public Health Inspectors

Designation of milk	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphate Test		Turbidity Test Sat.	M.R.T. Brucella Test		Brucella Culture Test		Innoculation Test		T.B. Innoculation	No. of Tests Applied
		Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.		Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.		
"Untreated"	199	24	12	-	-	-	127	36	25	18	15	10	8	275
Pasteurised	55	48	3	52	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	107
Sterilised	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Totals	266	72	15	52	2	12	127	37	26	18	15	10	8	394

79% of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

17% of "untreated" milk failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test.

Seven of the unsatisfactory samples failing the methylene blue reduction test were taken from 5 licensed producers situate within the Borough. Reports on 12 unsatisfactory samples were referred to the Divisional Milk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who reported that these cases were thoroughly investigated and subjected to increased sampling.

Three licensed producers within the Borough were involved in the samples reported to contain evidence of brucella infection after culture. In these cases milk from the dairy herd or infected cows was heat treated either as routine process or by voluntary agreement prior to removal of infected cows from farms. Two licensed producers outside the Borough found to be retailing brucella infected milk were reported to the local authority concerned so that action could be taken. In each case the appropriate Local Authority served compulsory heat treatment notices under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1963.

Producers of untreated milk have been sampled systematically in accordance with the recommendations of Ministry of Health Circular No. 17/66.

There has been a corresponding reduction in the number of milk samples submitted to T.B. inoculation tests.

Since July 1962, all heat treated milk sold within the Borough has been produced and bottled at premises in outside districts. For the previous forty-one years the majority of pasteurised milk retailed locally was produced in the Borough. The local pasteurising dairy closed following financial mergers in national dairy interests.

Two cases arose of two licensed dealers outside the Borough who offered "farm bottled" milk as "pasteurised milk". The attention of the dealers was directed to these matters after the milk concerned failed to satisfy methylene blue reduction and phosphatase tests.

The sample of pasteurised milk produced at a processing dairy outside the Borough which failed to satisfy the methylene blue test was reported to the local authority and the dairy concerned.

Ice Cream Premises

Codes of Practice approved by the Council in relation to ice-cream premises and vehicles have been in operation since 1949. Manufacturers and Vendors, including Mobile Vendors are registered under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act 1932.

Manufacturers of ice-lollies are also required to be registered under the Bury Corporation Act 1932, as a form of food preparation where such manufacture constitutes a major portion of a traders business.

Registration at 31st December 1969

Retail Manufacturers	Retail Vendors (shops)	Retail Vendors (vehicles)	Manufacturers of ice-lollies
Hot mix processes 2	320	25	13

Approximately 92% of ice cream vendors in the Borough are engaged in the sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

Samples taken during the year Bacteriological examination

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	Methylene Blue Reduction Test		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Sat.	Unsat.	1	2	3	4
18	15	3	14	1	-	3

One sample of ice cream taken from a Mobile Vehicle was placed in Grade 4. Ten samples were taken from manufacturers within the Borough and eight samples were taken from manufacturers situated outside the Borough. The attention of the manufacturer and where necessary that of other local authority concerned was directed to the unsatisfactory samples. Further samples were found to be satisfactory.

Thirteen samples of ice lollies (five manufactured within the Borough) were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination and reported to be satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis

No. of Samples of Ice Cream	No. of Samples Certified by Public Analyst to be genuine	Average Percentages	
		Fat	Milk solids
16	16	9.78%	9.23%

Seventeen samples of ice lollies (seven manufactured outside outside the Borough) were also submitted to the Public Analyst. One sample prepared within the Borough was certified to contain excess saccharin. The attention of the manufacturer was directed to this matter.

Meat Inspection

Number of slaughtermen licensed by the Borough Council								...	18
Number of animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1969									
Beasts	2,822	
Sheep and lambs	12,801	
Pigs	917	
Calves	196	
Total								16,736	

Total weight in tons: 1,323

Number of carcases examined requiring special attention - 3,078 - of which number 12 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree. All cattle inspected were found to be free of Tuberculosis infection.

Five carcases of beef were found to be affected with localised cysticercus bovis in a degenerate state. These were subjected to cold storage treatment for a period of 14 days after affected organs and portions had been condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Amount of Imported, Port Killed Meat Received at the Abattoir during 1969

Quarters of beef	21
Carcases of mutton and lamb	4,982	
Carcases of pork	278	
Boxes and bags of offal	1,158	
Carcases of veal	Nil	

Percentage of Meat Destroyed on account of Tuberculosis

Beef	Nil	Pork	1.308
------	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	-------

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals Killed at the Abattoir

Bulls, Heifers, Steers, Cows Nil
Pigs were affected in more or less degree to
the extent of 1.308%

Number of Carcasses Condemned for Diseases or Causes other than Tuberculosis

Beasts ... 2 Calves ... 7 Sheep ... 8 Pigs ... 3

Total amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption:-

26,780 lbs. (11.95 tons) or 0.9%

Total amount of meat condemned due to tuberculosis .. 263 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned on account of diseases other than tuberculosis
26,445 lbs. of which weights were:-

Cattle		Sheep		Pigs		Calves	
Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal
lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
1,031	20,602	396	2,847	889	479	142	59

In addition 72lbs of meat were condemned, comprising imported, port killed and canned meat, and home killed meat on account of decomposition.

Condemned meat and offal is disposed of to contractors outside the Borough appointed by the Council for processing into inedible fat and glue.

The infected materials are sterilised during the process and are stained in an approved manner with naphthaline green prior to removal from the Abattoir. Contact is maintained with the other local authority concerned to ensure that adequate supervision is exercised over the transport and processing of the diseased material, which complies with the provisions of the Meat (Sterilising and Staining) Regulations 1960.

During the year the Council instituted successful legal proceedings in respect of offences under the Slaughter of Animals Act 1957, and the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations 1958, for details see Prosecution Table.

Animals Infected and Condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	2,120	702	196	12,801	917	Nil
Number inspected	2,120	702	196	12,801	917	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticeri						
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	2	7	8	3	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,026	474	11	1,426	129	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected infected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticeri	48.39%	67.52%	5.63%	11.13%	12.97%	Nil
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	12	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.3%	Nil
Cysticeri						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Numbers of Animals found on post mortem inspection to be affected with conditions and diseases other than tuberculosis

	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Abscesses	143	15	8	-
Actinomycosis	13	-	-	-
Ascaris	-	-	3	-
Bacterial Necrosis	1	-	-	-
Bruising	1	1	-	-
Bone taint	2	-	-	-
Car. Angioma... ..	51	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	32	69	-	-
Congestion	2	4	13	-
Contaminated udders	63	-	-	-
Cysts - Bovis	5	-	-	-
Cysts - Echinococcus	3	-	-	-
Cysts - Ovis... ..	-	67	-	-
Cysts - Taenia-collis	-	63	-	-
Distomatosis... ..	1342	1431	-	-
Enteritis	2	-	2	-
Emphysema	1	-	1	-
Emaciation - Pathological	-	3	-	-
Hepatitis	2	-	-	-
Hydrated cysts	1	2	-	-
Immaturity	-	-	-	6
Mastitis	49	-	-	-
Moribund	-	1	-	-
Nephritis	2	1	2	-
Oedema	-	3	-	-
Pneumonia	23	30	59	2
Pleurisy	38	11	11	-
Pericarditis... ..	7	5	14	-
Peritonitis	2	2	2	-
Septic Pneumonia	2	-	-	-
Septic Metritis	1	-	-	-

Number of Animals Slaughtered at the Abattoirs during the past ten years

Year	Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total	Total Weight in Tons
1960	5613	29806	1311	671	37401	2644
1961	5926	32552	931	681	40090	2887
1962	5432	25230	934	647	32243	2472
1963	4867	21885	1103	491	28342	2206
1964	4119	18967	1163	220	24469	1493
1965	3471	17920	1043	118	22552	1676
1966	3598	20587	1329	268	25792	1771
1967	3649	18265	913	446	23283	1749
1968	3394	16031	824	276	20525	1592
1969	2822	12801	917	196	16736	1323

Diseases of Animals

1. Anthrax

One suspected case of Anthrax was notified in respect of a pig found dead in the Abattoir lairage, but diagnosis was not confirmed after further investigation by a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

2. Fowl Pest

A single notification of suspected outbreak of fowl pest at premises within Borough was received by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. A Notice defining an Infected Place was served but ultimate diagnosis failed to confirm the presence of the disease.

3. Waste Food Order 1957

The provisions of the Order require that all raw foodstuffs and swill shall be boiled before being fed to livestock and poultry.

This is an essential precaution against the spread of contagious animal disease.

Boiling plant approved for this purpose is required to be licensed by the Borough Council.

Number of operative licences issued	9
Number of registered piggeries other than dairy farms	11

Inspection of other Foods

Number of visits by Public Health Inspectors to food shops and other similar premises re food condemnation	92
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Amount of food condemned during the year has been -
2 tons 15 cwt 69 lbs.

All foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for human consumption have been destroyed either by incineration at the Town's Yard, Fernhill, or where suitable by controlled tipping. Where the quantity and value of goods involved have warranted and necessary control arrangements could be affected a few individual consignments have been salvaged on private trade premises.

Twenty-four complaints were received of sale of food containing foreign matter or unsound. Cautionary letters were sent to the traders concerned in twelve cases. Prosecutions were instituted in eight cases. Details are given in the following table.

Commodity	No.	Foreign body or condition
Milk	6	Dirt in milk. Dirty and cracked bottle. Wood twig in bottle.
Bread	4	Mould
Meat pie	1	Mould
Canned meat	2	Decomposed. Wire in meat
Confectionery	6	Metal in Chorley cake. Wire in cake. Sour cream cake. Mouldy muffin.
Other	5	Beetle in wrapped dates. Fly in fish finger and jam. Snail in jam. Insect in hot pot.

In all other cases further action could not be taken by the Council as the complainants indicated their satisfaction with investigations undertaken and expressed their reluctance or blank refusal to become involved in further action.

Four samples of dried milk, two of frozen egg, three samples of cheese, three samples of canned meat and seven samples of other miscellaneous foods were submitted for bacteriological examination. Seventeen samples were reported by the Pathologist to be satisfactory.

Registered Premises at 31st December 1969

All food preparing premises, bakehouse and fried fish shops are registered under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act 1932, Section 196, which operates within the Borough viz. Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955.

Food Preparing Premises					No. of Visits
Bakehouses	22	51
Fried Fish Shops	37	222
Restaurant Kitchens...	19	
Industrial canteens...	54	
					132
Meat Shops	47	273
Licensed Premises	101	695*
					12
General Food Premises					
Confectioners...	18	
Grocers	106	
Fishmongers	1	
Fruit and Greengrocery	30	
Miscellaneous...	78	
					233
					1966*
TOTALS					513
					2946

* Includes Visits to 109 Market Food Stalls

Regulation (19) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, applies to 435 premises.

Record of Action Taken

	Defects Found	Notices Served	Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
Bakehouses	2	2	-	-
General Food Premises	152	30	172	41
Food Preparing Premises	-	-	3	1

Legal proceedings were instituted under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 in respect of five offences at a food shop. The Borough Justices found the offences proved, imposed fines of £40 upon the joint occupiers and traders, and awarded the Council £1.6s.8d. costs.

During the year one new Supermarket dealing in foodstuff, a bakehouse, two food preparing premises, three foodshops and a food warehouse were opened. Four licensed premises, an industrial canteen, a supermarket dealing in foodstuffs, a general foodshop, eleven grocers and thirteen butchers shops were closed during the year, either voluntarily or as part of the Central Areas Comprehensive Redevelopment.

	Re-conditioned	Re-decorated	Supplies and Washing facilities provided	W.C. Accommodation provided
Meat Shops	3	3	-	-
General Food Premises	-	-	-	-
Licensed Premises	4	4	4	4
Food Preparing Premises	3	3	3	3
TOTAL	10	10	7	7

*Included the provision of sinks and washbasins. Regulation 19 applies to these premises.

There are no liquid egg pasteurising plants licensed within the Borough under the provisions of the Liquid Egg (Pasteurising) Regulations 1963.

There are no poultry processing premises within the Borough.

Food Hygiene

Public Health Inspectors have continued to use their efforts to educate food traders and their employees in the principles of clean food handling. Experience has proved that such training is best undertaken at the place of employment. Opportunity to demonstrate clean food practices is taken whenever inspectors visit various types of food premises for any purpose.

An outbreak of food poisoning occurred at a primary school involving 210 pupils and staff. After partaking of a meal of beef, cabbage, boiled potatoes, gravy, jam tart and custard, 19 persons suffered from an attack of diarrhoea. Subsequently a non-heat resistant strain of *Cl. welchii* was isolated from a sample of the meat and vegetable meal and the the faeces of the infected persons.

Fourteen days later eight persons were similarly affected by the same organism from a similar source.

On each occasion the meat in 7 lbs. joints had been cooked for five hours at approximately 350°F and was subsequently cooled for 22 hours in a ventilated food store before being served cold.

The proportionately small number of persons infected appears to indicate:-

- (1) that the meal became post contaminated after cooking and that the storage temperature was ambient for the growth of the contaminating bacteria.

(2) that the cooking time and temperature was insufficient to effectively penetrate the centre of some of the 7 lb. meat joints; as obviously not all joints were affected.

The appropriate recommendations were made.

Eight sporadic cases of confirmed diagnosis of food poisoning arose in two unrelated families without mutual contact, at different periods of the year. Investigations failed to reveal the host of the causal organism, which was salmonella typhi-murium in six cases. Two members of one family so infected were contemporarily diagnosed to be infected with sonne dysentery.

One case of salmonella virchow was diagnosed in a local resident who had attended a social function in a neighbouring district when a number of persons attending same had been similarly affected.

Legal proceedings were instituted against the operator of two mobile "hot-dog" stands for nine offences under the provisions of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966. The Borough Magistrates found the offences proved and awarded penalties against the operator amounting to £170.

Markets

There are two retail markets within the Borough, a large covered market hall, and an open market held on three week-days, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. In addition the open market is occupied several days a week by a number of food stalls for the sale of fish, meat, fruit and greengrocery.

Number of food stalls in the Market Hall	25
Number of food stalls on the open market	90

During December 1968 the Market Hall was destroyed by fire. A temporary structure was completed by March, in which all food traders were provided with drainage, water supply, electricity and a sink. A new Market Hall within the Central Development Area will be complete and occupied by February 1971. A new Open Market site will adjoin the Hall on which all stalls will be roofed structures of a permanent type supplied with the same services and facilities.

Merchandise Marks Act

The following imported foodstuffs are required to be marked with an indication of country of origin or the words "foreign" or "empire" on exposure for retail sale. Meat, bacon, ham, fresh apples, raw tomatoes, shell eggs, dried eggs, currants, sultanas, raisins, oat products, honey, frozen or chilled salmon or sea trout, butter, dead poultry, cucumber.

General compliance by traders with the provisions of the Marking Orders has been good.

Public Health Inspectors paid 1,753 visits to food shops and market stalls to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders and other requirements of the Acts.

The provisions of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968, which became operative in November 1969, continue for a period of three years after the passing of the Act those requirements of the Marking Orders under the above Act relative to food.

The provisions of the Trade Descriptions Act are also not applicable to the labelling and advertising of food which is subject to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, and Regulations made thereunder.

Food and Drugs Sampling

Particulars of articles of food and drugs samples during the year.

Articles	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	For- mal	Inf- ormal	Total	For- mal	Inf- ormal	Total	For- mal	Inf- ormal	Total
Different varieties of food samples	1	77	78	-	69	69	1	8	9
Milk	134	3	137	125	3	128	9	-	9
Hot milk	7	-	7	6	-	6	1	-	1
Ice cream	-	16	16	-	16	16	-	-	-
Ice lollies	-	17	17	-	17	17	-	-	-
Sausage	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-
Miscellaneous drugs, vitamins, and medicated products	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	-	-
Beer, Wine, Spirits, etc.	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	-	-
Soft drinks	1	4	5	-	4	4	1	-	1
Total	161	127	288	149	119	268	12	8	20

Average Percentage Composition of Milk other than 'Channel Island' Milk examined during the year.

Period	Milk fat per cent	Solids not fat per cent
1st January to 31st December 1969	3.60	8.58

Number of samples certified to be naturally deficient
in solids-not-fat but genuine 19

Number of milk samples tested for presence of anti-biotics
and found or reported to be otherwise satisfactory... .. 20

Action taken in respect of samples certified to be not genuine or otherwise adulterated.

	Article	Adulteration	Action taken
Miscellaneous foods	Dried milk (full cream)	7% deficient in fat and rancid	Imported dried milk. Fat content not as prescribed English standards under Food and Drugs Act 1955 but suitable for catering purposes - purchasers samples
	Dried milk (full cream)	3% deficient in fat	
	Meat and potato pie	Contained filter tip from a cigarette	Manufacturer prosecuted (see Legal Proceedings Table)
	Dressed crab	Contained 8% excess of cereal	Brought to notice of vendor
	Dressed crab	-do-	Warning letter to vendor
	Sliced bread	Covered with mould (Neurospora Spp)	Brought to notice of baker
	Dried skimmed milk	Contained scorched fragments	Warning letter to vendor
	Cheese spread	Infested with mites	Advice to vendor as to rotation of stock
	Milk chocolate bar	Marked with minute spots of carbon	Brought to attention of manufacturers
Soft drink	Soda water	Contained a trace of paraffin	Manufacturer prosecuted (see Legal Proceedings Table)
Milk	Milk Bottle	5% deficient in solids-not-fat	Natural deficiency of fat. Warning to vendor and referred to Dairy Husbandry Advisor of Min. of Ag. Fish. & Food
	Milk bottled	4.4% deficient in solids-not-fat	
	Milk bottled	Contained 4% added water	Warning letter to vendor
	Milk bottled	5.8% deficiency in	Due to excessive heat treatment brought to attention of processing dairy
	Milk bottled	12% deficient in fat.	Producer prosecuted. See Legal Proc. Table
	Milk bottled	20% deficient in fat	
	Milk bottled	9.3% deficient in fat	Brought to attention of vendor
	Milk bottled	Sold in dirty bottle	Dairy prosecuted. See Legal Proc. Table
	Milk bottled	5% deficient in fat	Warning letter to dairy
	Hot milk	13% added water	Heated by steam injection Warning letter to vendor

Survey of Pesticide Residues in Foodstuffs

Further to the 1966 Report (page 58) the Council continued their initial programme of submitting three samples of foodstuffs per month to their Consultant Analyst, although the National Survey initiated by the Association of Public Analysts and Local Authority Associations terminated in 1968.

Summary of results of samples analysed by Consultant

Foodstuffs Sampled	No.	Pesticide present			Satis- factory	Un- satis- factory	Type and range of pesticides found
		Organo chlor- ine	Organo phos- phorus	Metals			
Vegetables and fruit	19	4	-	-	19	-	Lindane 0.03 p.p.m. 0.08 p.p.m. Aldrin 0.01 p.p.m. 0.05 p.p.m.
Foodstuffs	9	-	-	-	9	-	
Milk and Cheese	1	-	-	-	1	-	
Meat and Fish	2	-	-	-	2	-	
Total	31	4	-	-	31	-	

The Consultant Analyst reports finding various amounts of pesticide in 4 out of 31 samples submitted by this local authority. This is approximately 50% reduction in number of food samples submitted and found to contain traces of pesticide compared with 1968.

H O U S I N G

I. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year -

1.	(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act)	1,886
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,368
2.	(a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1932	107
	(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	360
3.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	107
4.	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation... ..	275

II. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	31
Number of houses demolished	56

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

B - Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	147
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	76
(b) By Council in default of owner	6

C - Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act 1957

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
Number of Council dwellings in respect of which unfitness Orders were made	3
2. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	8
Number of Council dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of unfitness orders	4
3. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 17... ..	6
Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	6

IV. Housing Act - Overcrowding

A - 1.	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	14
2.	Number of families dwelling therein	17
3.	Number of persons dwelling therein	52
B - 1.	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year			7
C - 1.	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year...			1
2.	Number of persons concerned in such cases	5½

Particulars of New Houses etc. Erected during 1969

1.	Total, uncluding numbers given separate under (I)									
(i)	by the local authority	(a) temporary	Nil			
		(b) permanent	26			
(ii)	by other local authorities	Nil			
(iii)	by other bodies and persons...	259			
2.	Total number of houses erected in each Ward, all permanent houses:									
	Moorside...	49				
	East	41				
	Church	109				
	Redvales...	2				
	Elton	39				
	Unsworth...	45				
						285				
		Total								
3.	Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes						Nil			
4.(a)	Number of financial grants authorised by the Council for the improvement of dwellinghouses under the provisions of the Housing Act 1949-59:-									
(i)	Standard grants...	210			
(ii)	Discretionary grants	24			
(b)	Total value of financial grants issued...	£26,909.	16.4d.					
(c)	Total value of grants issued to date is £265,197 in respect of						2,240 houses			
(d)	Number of houses provided during the year with "standard grant" amenities...	188			
(e)	Number of houses improved during the year to "discretionary grant" standard	20			
(f)	Number of amenities provided -									
	Fixed bath	128			
	Wash hand basin	159			
	Hot water supply	163			
	Internal watercloset...	188			
	Ventilated foodstore...	169			

Percentage of houses in the Borough estimated to be provided with the prescribed standard amenities - 78%

Clearance Areas

Six Clearance Areas as detailed hereafter totalling 88 houses and involving 144 persons were represented to the Health Committee during the year, together with ten individual unfit houses. Objections were received against the Chesham Fold Road Compulsory Purchase Order. After due Public Inquiry the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed this and other unopposed Clearance Orders. The Minister also confirmed the Brooksmouth Clearance Order in respect of which Public Inquiry had been held during the previous year.

The re-housing of tenants in the Pimhole, Huntley Mount Road, Higher Row and Mount Terrace Clearance Areas was completed during the year and commenced in the Parrs, How Lane, Hamilton Street and Brooksmouth Clearance Areas.

Sixty-eight individual unfit houses were demolished during the year. These were mainly houses acquired by the Council as freeholders on reversion of leases and unfit houses within the Central Areas (Comprehensive Re-Development No. 1 Area) and for highways purposes.

Demolition of houses in the Brook Street (No. 3) and Pimhole Clearance Area was completed.

Date of Representation	Date of Confirmation	Title of Area	No. of houses concerned	No. of persons concerned
Prior to 1st January 1969	Details given in previous reports	Sixty-five areas	1098	2385
9th January 1969	24th July 1969	Mount Terrace	7	6
8th April 1969	10th February 1970	Chesham Fold Road	31	46
5th June 1969	30th December 1969	Broom Street	6	13
5th June 1969	30th December 1969	Baker Street	16	49
5th September 1969	18th February 1970	Bentley Lane	7	10
Total			1165	2509

By the end of the year 1,526 houses had been represented and 1,674 houses demolished or closed. The Council's programme for dealing with unfit houses requires 2,179 such houses to be considered by 1973.

A further 69 houses were in the final stages of preparation for representation as the year closed.

Compulsory Improvement Areas

As explained on page 60 of the previous Report no further action can be taken in respect of the Fishpool Improvement Area defined by the Council in May 1966 under the provisions of the Housing Act 1964 until 1971 when two suspended improvement notices served on two tenanted houses expire.

In August the Housing Act 1969, became operative. Except for retaining compulsory purchase powers to enable Council to secure improvement of tenanted houses where such action is necessary and unavoidable, this Act extends the provisions of the 1964 Act in respect of Area improvement upon a partly voluntary co-operation basis between Council and landlord and Tenant.

The powers of the Council to compulsorily require the improvement of an individual house at the request of the tenant are retained. The Act seeks to achieve comprehensive area improvement by encouraging the co-operation of landlords and owner/occupiers by the Council with the assistance of an Exchequer grant undertaking environmental improvements in the same Area, e.g. highway improvement, traffic re-routing, provisions of garage colonies, open spaces, tree planting, street lighting, etc. Landlords are also be encouraged by attracting increased rents assessed by the Rent Officer in advance but only operative on completion of proposed improvements. Likewise the rents of houses already possessing the statutory improved amenities may attract increased rents assessed by the Rent Officer operative between 1971 and 1972 by increases not exceeding 7/6d. per week.

Three such applications received during the year were refused because the houses were in disrepair although possessing the prescribed statutory improved amenities. Subsequently in 1970 the Council delegate their powers in this matter to the Town Clerk and Medical Officer of Health.

In preparation of the administration of the Act the Chief Public Health Inspector and a District Public Health Inspector attended a week-end Housing Symposium at Lancaster University organised by the Association of Public Health Inspectors. Subsequently a draft programme of eleven suitable general improvement areas comprising 3,452 houses was prepared. Sketch proposals for one Area were prepared by the Borough Engineer in collaboration with the Chief Public Health Inspector but the Council had not considered either item before the year end.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Three notices were served under Section 15, Housing Act 1961, in respect of ten defects.

Public Health Inspectors made sixteen visits to these premises. The majority of owners and occupiers have complied with matters brought to their notice on preliminary intimations. General conditions in such houses have remained fair and it has not been necessary to take any statutory proceedings.

Three houses of this category were closed voluntarily during the year.

The number of known houses surveyed is twenty-nine providing accommodation for 137 persons in 153 rooms in 127 separate lettings.

It has not been found necessary to implement any of the extended provisions of the Housing Act 1964, in respect of those premises.

Close co-operation with the Chief Fire Officer in the supervision of these premises has been maintained throughout the year in implementing the provisions of Section 16, Housing Act 1961.

Details of occupances of separate houses:-

No. of separate occupances in house	No. of houses
2	3
3	6
4	2
5	10
6	2
7	4
8	1
9	1

Common Lodging House

There are no registered premises remaining within the Borough, the last of such premises being demolished in March 1968, within the provisions of the Bury (Central Area) Comprehensive Redevelopment No. 1 Order 1962.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

During the year twelve sites within the Borough (five owned by the Council) were occupied by a total of 182 caravans on 39 occasions.

These caravans and those arriving for the two Annual Pleasure Fairs were visited by Public Health Inspectors on 184 occasions.

Those caravans not occupied by bona fide members of the Showman's Guild were dealt with as trespassers either by the Council or private landowners with the assistance of Police protection.

During the year legal proceedings were instituted against a local farmer for stationing five caravans used for human habitation upon his land without planning approval or a Site Licence issued under the Caravans Sites and Control of Development Act 1960. The Borough Justices found the case proved in 1970 and imposed a fine of £25 with £9.9.0d. costs.

**Type and Number of Premises in the Borough
on the 31st December 1969**

Number of Dwellinghouses	24,848
Number of Factories	421
Number of Lock-up Shops	537
Number of Commercial premises	578
Number of Licensed Premises...	101
Number of Social Clubs	50
Number of Places of Entertainment...	10
Number of Public Premises	38

Legal Proceedings

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted	Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Food and Drugs Act 1955, Section 2	Deficiency of 20% of milk fat	Conviction	£5.0.0d.	£2.8.0d.
Public Health Act 1936, Sections 45, 93	Premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance	Conviction Nuisance Order	-	-
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regs. 1966, req. 15, 16(2), 17, 21	Mobile food stall - no water supply, no hot water supply, not suitably covered, no first aid equipment	Conviction	£70.0.0.	-
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regs. 1966, Reg. 5, 13(1) 16(2) 17, 20	Mobile food stall, not in clean condition, not displaying name, address No hot water supply, no first aid equipment Accumulation of refuse	Conviction	£100.0.0	13s.4d.
Food Hygiene (General) Regs. 1960 Reg. 6, 8, 17 18, 23	Dirty equipment, food not protected, no first aid equipment, no cupboard for outdoor Clothing, food-store rodent infested	Conviction	£40.0.0d.	£1.6.8d.
Public Health Act 1936 Section 93	Premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance	Nuisance Order		£4.4.0d.
Public Health Act 1936 Section 93	Premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance	Nuisance Order		
Slaughter of Animals Act 1956 Section 3	Slaughter of animals by unlicensed person, person under age. Smoking whilst engaged in slaughter of animals	Conviction	£5.0.0d.	-
Food & Drugs Act 1955, Section 8	Sale of milk in dirty bottle	Conviction	£10.0.0d.	£6.6.0d.
Food & Drugs Act 1955, Section 8	Sale of soda water containing paraffin oil	Conviction	£10.0.0d.	-
	TOTAL		£240.0.0.	£14.18.0.

Part V

Miscellaneous

Applications for Re-Housing on Medical Grounds

The proportion of persons over retiring age is steadily increasing and the vast majority of these are able to live at home often with some degree of ill health or disability. Some have difficulty in coping with their houses and wish to move to smaller accommodation which is easier to keep clean. Others have difficulty with stairs, yet others wish to be re-housed nearer relatives who could give some support. The result is a steady stream of applications for re-housing, usually supported by medical certificates which swells in volume year by year.

Each applicant for re-housing on medical grounds is visited by a geriatric nurse who completes a social assessment. This, together with the certificate or letter from the family doctor, enables points to be allocated by the Medical Officer of Health according to the degree of urgency of the situation.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

The object of adding fluoride to the public water supply is to reduce the incidence of dental caries. Dental decay is extremely common in all areas with a low fluoride content in the water supply. In Bury the water contains only 0.05 parts per million fluoride and as would be expected, dental caries is common.

In 1963 Bury Corporation decided in favour of fluoridation but reversed their decision in 1965 and have maintained this position since then.

Medical Examinations by Health Department's Medical Officers for other Departments

Superannuations

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	160
--	-----

Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	345
--	-----

Transport

(a) Superannuation	52
(b) Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service... ..	29
(c) P.S.V.	10
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	69
(e) Drivers over 50 years of age... ..	17

Children's Department

Examinations of children	78
---------------------------------	----

Training of Students, etc.

Over a period of eight weeks, 3 post graduate students from the Department of Social Administration, Manchester University, visited the Health Department in connection with their studies.

Bury is recognised by the Ministry of Health as a practical training Authority for the new Certificate of District Nursing.

During Nurses' Training Courses at Bury General Hospital, 40 student nurses visited the Health Department for instructional visits.

Three students were taken for practical instruction in meat inspection at the Public Abattoir, and three visited the Health Dept. on instructional visits.



County Borough of Bury

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

ON THE WORK OF THE

School Health Service

FOR THE YEAR

1969

G. A. LEVELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Principal School Medical Officer - Medical Officer of Health

Members of Education Committee

The Mayor (Councillor Cockayne)
Alderman Shaw (Chairman)
Councillor Lord (Deputy Chairman)
Alderman Lord
 ,, Manners
 ,, Spurr
Councillor Derbyshire
 ,, Dewhurst
 ,, Forkin
 ,, Fowler
 ,, Froggat
 ,, Lancaster
 ,, McEvoy
 ,, McEwen
 ,, Oakley
 ,, Sharples
 ,, Skellern
 ,, Swinnerton
 ,, Wootton
 ,, Wright
Rev. J.R. Smith
Rev. J. McClelland
Mr. O.H. Austin
Mr. J.G. Banks
Miss E.V. Jackson
Miss L.A. Rowland
Mr. H.C. Knott
Mr. J. Glenholme
Dean J. Chew
Professor G.B. Kerferd

Staff

Principal School Medical Officer:

G.A. Levell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

B. Kalcev, M.D. (Vienna), L.R.C.P.E., D.P.H. (To 30.9.69)

School Medical Officers:

*A.J. Maclean, L.R.C.P.I.

*T.K.J. Leese, M.B.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

* J. McLenachan, M.B., D.O.M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon:

* A.I. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S.(Ed)

Psychiatrist:

* L. Grimshaw, D.F.C., M.D., D.P.M.

Principal School Dental Officer:

F.J. Heap, L.D.S.

Senior School Dental Officer:

F.M. Heap, B.D.S.V.U. (Manc.)

Dental Auxiliary:

Mrs. K.M. Admans

Physiotherapist:

* Mrs. J.M. Fishwick

Speech Therapist:

Mrs. S.M. Boothman

Orthoptist:

* Mrs. K.M. Rogerson

Educational Psychologist:

* Mrs. J. Shepherd, B.A. (Cantab.) (To 2.10.69)

* Mrs. A. Bunney (From 4.9.69)

Senior Chiropodists:

Miss C. Raynerd (To 24.1.69)

Miss S. Cream (To 2.3.69)

Mrs. C. Ferrier (From 24.2.69)

Miss J. Hurst (From 3.2.69)

Superintendent School Nurse:

Miss K. Yates

Deputy Superintendent School Nurse:

Mrs. B. Dunleavy

School Nurses:

Mrs. W. Stansfield

Mrs. R. Bullock

Mrs. J.A. Wildman

Miss J. Wolstenholme

Nursing Assistant:

Miss M.E. McGuinness (To 31.1.69)

Mrs. M. Smith (From 3.2.69)

Administrative Assistant:

Miss N. Hargreaves

School Medical Clerks:

Mrs. J. Butterworth

Mrs. S.M. Shaw

Dental Surgery Assistants:

Mrs. D. Kirkby

Mrs. M.T. Healey (To 31.5.69)

Mrs. J. Woodcock (From 30.6.69)

* Part Time

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1969

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for 1969.

The department was still unable to recruit a full-time Medical Officer but it was possible to actually increase the number of routine medical inspections performed by employing doctors on a part-time basis. As the health and nutrition of children has improved over the years, and particularly since the National Health Service made medical advice and treatment available to all, the need for continuing the routine medical inspection of school children is sometimes questioned. The fact remains that many defects are found of which parents are unaware, particularly defects of vision or hearing and it is essential that these are treated if the child's education is not to suffer.

Many children suffer from defects of speech. These also can seriously interfere with a child's progress as well as impairing his confidence. It is, therefore, regrettable that we have been unable to fill our establishment of speech therapist in spite of repeated advertising for full-time or part-time therapists.

Anticipating the retirement of Mrs. J. Shepherd we were fortunate in recruiting Mrs. A. Bunney as part-time Educational Psychologist for three sessions per week. Since then Mrs. Bunney has had to increase the number of her sessions to six per week in order to examine large numbers of children considered by their head teachers to be in need of remedial teaching.

There was a marked increase in the number of children attending minor ailment clinics to have impetigo treated. It is not clear whether this was due to an increase in the prevalence of this skin infection or whether more children were being brought to the clinic because an appointment would have had to be made if they wished to see their family doctor. Scabies, another contagious skin condition continued at the same high incidence as in the previous year. The treatment used is effective but it is essential that all the affected members of a family are treated at the same time, and bed linen and underclothing laundered, otherwise re-infection occurs.

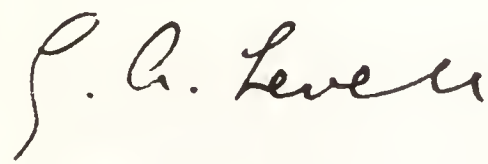
1969 was a year of moderately high measles incidence. This was a disappointment because when measles vaccination was introduced in 1968, it was hoped that the disease would be virtually eliminated in a year or two. In fact the public was slow to accept measles vaccination and then in March 1969 when more interest was at last beginning to be shown, a large amount of vaccine was withdrawn for technical reasons and vaccination had to be curtailed for some months. Even now, after considerable publicity parents are still strangely apathetic and measles vaccination sessions have been held at which less than half the children attended even after the parents had already signed consent forms.

There is a happier story to tell regarding tuberculosis vaccination. This is offered to the 13 year-olds, and prior to giving the vaccine a skin test is performed to establish whether the child has ever been subject to previous infection. For the first time the proportion of children showing a positive skin reaction to this skin test was below 5%. In the last five years it has reduced year by year from over 15%. This reduction is one indication that the prevalence of infectious tuberculosis in the community has declined.

Finally I wish to express my thanks to the Education Committee for their continued support.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "P. G. Lever". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name of the signatory.

Principal School Medical Officer.

Schools in the Borough

The school population was 10,294 for maintained schools and 2,091 for direct grant schools in the town.

Primary Schools or Departments

County	13
Controlled	9
Aided	7

Secondary Schools

County	5
Aided	1
Special Agreement	1
Nursery School	1
Special School (E.S.N.)	1

In addition there are three Direct Grant Grammar Schools: Bury Grammar School for Boys, Bury Grammar School for Girls and Bury Convent Grammar School, for which the Bury Education Committee provide school health services.

Routine Medical Inspections

Every child commencing school has to have a medical examination. Normally this is performed during the first term. The "intermediate" examination of children on transfer to secondary education was discontinued several years ago. School leavers are medically examined during their last year at school. Normally all such medical examinations are performed in school by a Medical Officer of the School Health Department, although in recent years it has been necessary to employ other doctors on a sessional basis because of staffing difficulties. Parents are invited to attend when their child has its medical examination.

During the year, 1341 school entrants and 815 school leavers were medically examined. In addition 359 other medical examinations were performed making a total of 2515. To this total should be added 221 medical examinations performed at the Convent Grammar School and 516 at the Bury Grammar Schools.

School Medical Officers also performed 3349 reinspections and special inspections at schools or school clinics.

Parents' Attendance

The percentage of parents attending at routine inspection was:

"Entrants"	85.4%
"Leavers"	6.1%

Parents are encouraged, and previously notified as to time and place of the routine medical inspections, so that the defects found may be pointed out and steps taken to remedy the abnormality discussed. A record of the child's history of infectious and other diseases is asked for from the parents.

The number of parents who have accompanied their children to the Clinics is 528 at The Wylde, 2 at Huntley Mount Clinic and 18 at Sunnybank Clinic.

DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1969

Defect Code No. (1)	DEFECT OR DISEASE (2)		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				SPECIAL INSPECTION
			ENTRANTS	LEAVERS	OTHERS	TOTAL	
4	Skin	T	7	10	7	24	427
		O	23	11	6	40	10
5	Eyes - a. Vision	T	31	61	21	113	261
		O	16	36	14	66	242
	b. Squint	T	13	1	-	14	93
		O	13	4	3	20	62
	c. Other	T	2	-	2	4	37
		O	4	-	-	4	-
6	Ears - a. Hearing	T	8	2	-	10	13
		O	15	5	5	25	-
	b. Otitis Media ...	T	3	1	-	4	1
		O	9	5	5	19	-
	c. Other	T	-	-	-	-	14
		O	8	1	-	9	3
7	Nose and Throat	T	13	1	-	14	7
		O	76	7	16	99	3
8	Speech	T	8	-	1	9	5
		O	12	1	2	15	-
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	-	-	-	-	3
		O	8	1	2	11	1
10	Heart	T	6	2	1	9	-
		O	28	8	5	41	-
11	Lungs	T	4	-	2	6	3
		O	24	8	3	35	2
12	Developmental - a. Hernia	T	3	1	1	5	-
		O	6	-	-	6	-
	b. Other	T	-	2	-	2	-
		O	31	5	5	41	-
13	Orthopaedic - a. Posture	T	-	-	-	-	1
		O	5	4	1	10	-
	b. Feet	T	5	2	2	9	14
		O	10	5	4	19	2
	c. Other	T	2	-	-	2	30
		O	15	2	2	19	6
14	Nervous System - a. Epilepsy	T	-	-	-	-	-
		O	1	-	-	1	-
	b. Other	T	1	-	-	1	-
		O	2	-	1	3	-
15	Psychological - a. Development	T	-	1	-	1	2
		O	5	-	1	6	-
	b. Stability	T	1	-	-	1	8
		O	16	-	1	17	-
16	Abdomen	T	2	-	1	3	1
		O	6	2	-	8	-
17	Other	T	5	3	1	9	35
		O	9	6	1	16	3

Results of Medical Inspections

Most of the figures for defects found at medical examinations listed in the preceding table are as expected, but one or two results merit some comment.

There was an increase in the number of skin defects noted at special inspections. This was associated with an increase in the number of cases of impetigo attending clinics for treatment. The condition is contagious and children affected have to be excluded from school until clear. Parents, therefore, wish their children to have immediate treatment and in many cases it is more expedient for them to obtain this at a school clinic.

Rather more heart murmurs detected at routine medical inspection were thought by the examining doctor to be in need of treatment. The usual procedure in such cases is to refer them to the child's family doctor, or with the agreement of the family doctor refer them direct to a consultant. Some heart murmurs do prove to be due to congenital heart lesions which in many cases are helped by surgery.

The Work of the School Nurses

During the year School Nurses have carried out the following visits.

Home Visiting by Nurses:

Ophthalmic Cases	19
Minor Ailments	47
Infectious Disease	52
Cleanliness	138
Other visits	341
							Total	<u>597</u>

Visits to Schools with Medical Officers 195

Other visits to Schools by Nurses -

(a) For cleanliness	154
(b) Other visits	383

No. of examinations of children for head infestation 8206

No. of examinations at which infestation found 1414

School Clinics

The main School Clinics are held in the Wylde Joint Clinic. This building is very well situated in the centre of Bury but it is now nearing the end of its useful life and it is planned to replace it with a modern building within the next few years. Meanwhile a considerable range of services continues to be provided, as is seen in the table following.

Minor ailments of school children can be attended to at the Wylde, Huntley Mount and Sunnybank Clinics before 10 a.m. daily.

Uncleanliness

An average of five visits was made to each school by the School Nurse for the purpose of cleanliness inspections. The number of examinations of children for this purpose was 8206 and the nurse concentrated her attentions where experience had shown it was most needed.

Head inspection with nits or lice was found at 1414 such examinations in 559 individual children and in each case the parent was informed and advice and assistance given by the nurse. Difficult or persistent cases were treated at the clinics.

6.7% of children were found to be suffering from head infestation and this represents an increase from the 4.6% represented in the previous year.

Recently the nurses have reported increased difficulty in clearing some head infestations and it is possible that the head louse may be developing resistance.

Baths and cleansing facilities are available at Huntley Mount Clinic to assist in the treatment of difficult cases, and also for the treatment of scabies. Steel combs are on sale at school clinics for nit treatment.

Scabies

70 cases of scabies were treated at school clinics during the year, the same number as in the previous year.

Arrangements for Treatment of School Children

NAME OF CLINIC	WHERE HELD	TIME
Minor Ailments	The Wylde Clinic	Daily 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Minor Ailments	Huntley Mount Clinic	Daily 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. (during Term)
Minor Ailments	Sunnybank Clinic	Daily 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. Tues. Fri. 9 a.m. to 9-30 a.m.
Medical Officer's Inspection Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	Daily 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Medical Officer's Inspection Clinic	Sunnybank Clinic	Friday 9 a.m. to 12 noon
Physiotherapy U.V.L.	The Wylde Clinic	Tuesday a.m. Wednesday p.m.
	Sunnybank Clinic	Thursday a.m.
	Limefield School	Friday a.m.
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	As required
Ophthalmic Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	Monday 8-45 a.m. Tuesday 8-45 a.m.
Dental Clinic	The Wylde	By appointment
Dental Clinic	Sunnybank Clinic	By appointment
Ear, Nose and Throat	The Wylde Clinic	Alternate Fridays, 2 p.m.
Audiometric Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	By appointment
Orthoptic	Huntley Mount Clinic	Tuesday 9 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Speech Therapy	Huntley Mount Clinic	Daily. By appointment
Speech Therapy	Sunnybank Clinic	Monday afternoon and Tuesday afternoon
Psychologist	The Wylde Clinic	Tuesday and Thursday by appointment
Psychiatrist	The Wylde Clinic	Alternate Wednesdays by appointment
Chiropodist	The Wylde Clinic	By appointment Mon.-Thurs. 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
	Huntley Mount Clinic	Friday 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. By appointment

Minor Ailments Clinics

						The Wylde	Huntley Mount	Sunny- bank
No. of Children attending from 1968				8	-	-
No. of Children discharged during 1969				524	131	10
No. of Children still attending at end of 1969						4	-	-
No. of fresh children who attended during 1969						520	131	10
No. of attendances	1149	314	22
Clinic open	252 days	198 days	252 days
Average attendance per child			2.2	2.4	2.2
Average daily attendance		4.5	1.6	0.08

Altogether 548 parents were seen at the Clinics during the course of the year.

CASES ATTENDING CLINICS

The nature of the cases treated at all Minor Ailments Clinics are given below

Ringworm, Scalp	-
Ringworm, Body	-
Scabies	70
Impetigo	89
Other skin diseases	268
Minor Eye defects - External and other (but excluding defective vision and squint)	37
Minor Ear defects	28
Miscellaneous	35

Infectious Diseases in Children of School Age

Measles	239
Scarlet Fever	2
Dysentery	22
Tuberculosis	2
Whooping Cough	11
Infective Jaundice	22
Salmonella	17

Total	315
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Physiotherapy

A part-time Physiotherapist attends the Wylde and Sunnybank Clinics and also Limefield Special School, at regular intervals. Treatment is given in accordance with medical recommendations.

The work done by the Physiotherapist on behalf of the School Health Service in 1969 is as follows:

Remedial Exercises:						Clinic	Training Centre	Limefield School
Number of new patients	11	7	7
Number Discharged	6	3	2
Number Defaulted	2	-	-
Number still receiving treatment	3	4	5
Attendances	35	166	98

Analysis of Cases

Asthma	1	-	-
Mouth Breather	1	-	-
Pes Planus	4	2	2
Pes Valgus	2	-	-
Tight Tendo-achilles	1	-	-
Stiff knee	-	-	2
Spastic-hemiplegia	-	3	2
Lack of co-ordination	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis	-	1	-
Torticollis	1	-	-

Ultra Violet Light

Analysis of Cases:

General debility	2
Catarrh	4
Coughs and colds	6
Number of new patients	12
Discharged	8
Defaulted	2
Still attending	2
Attendances	102

Eye Defects

The commonest condition encountered is defective vision due to errors of refraction. A simple vision test is performed by the school nurse during the child's first year in school, at the ages of 7 years, 11 years, 13 years and again in the final year at school. In addition to this the nurse tests the vision of children if the teacher reports any suspicion of poor eyesight, or at the request of the parent.

The Ophthalmic Surgeon attends the Wylde Clinic on two mornings every week to see cases of suspected visual defect referred to him.

Orthoptic Clinic

I am indebted to Mrs. K.M. Rogerson for the following report:

The total number of Bury school children attending the Orthoptic Clinic during 1969 was 298. Of these 70 were new cases referred by Mr. McLenachan, the Ophthalmic Surgeon, from the eye clinics held at the Wylde and Bury General Hospital.

24 Bury children had surgery for squint at Birch Hill Hospital.

In addition children from outside Bury are seen by arrangement with Bury General Hospital and Lancashire County Council to observe and treat their cases of squint.

Ear Disease and Hearing

A clinic is conducted on alternate Fridays at the Wylde Clinic by the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, Mr. A.I. Goodman. 19 clinics were held during the year.

Attendances were as follows:

First consultation with Surgeon	37
Second or subsequent consultations with Surgeon	71
Total	<u>108</u>

Analysis of new cases:

Enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids	8
Otitis Media	2
Sinus infection	1
Partial deafness	11
Other conditions	10
Otorrhoea	5
Total	<u>37</u>

Audiometry

A Peter's Basic Diagnostic audiometer is available in the Department.

This year 1200 children were examined at school. In addition 140 pure tone tests were carried out at the Wylde Clinic in cases referred by the Medical Officers.

All children with defects discovered by audiometry are referred to the School Medical Officer for further investigation and treatment.

Speech Therapy

I am indebted to Mrs. S.M. Boothman for the following report:

The total number of school children receiving treatment for speech defects during 1969 was 107 of whom 88 were boys. In addition 9 pre-school children (6 boys and 3 girls) attended the clinic, and 4 children (3 boys and 1 girl) attending the Junior Training Centre, received treatment at the centre or one of the clinics.

Analysis of cases

School Children

Stammer	8
Dyslalia	66
Sigmatism	10
Retarded speech development	3
Retarded speech development and Dyslalia							10
Hearing impairment contributing to retarded speech development and Dyslalia							2
Stammer and Dyslalia	3
Dysarthria - Spastic Hemiplegia	3
Immigrant with language difficulties						1
Apraxia	1
Total										<hr/> 107 <hr/>

Pre-School Children

Retarded speech development	5
Retarded speech development and Dyslalia				1
Hearing impairment contributing to retarded speech development and Dyslalia				1
Dysarthria - Spastic Hemiplegia	1
Non-fluency and Dyslalia	1
							<hr/> 9

Junior Training Centre

Retarded speech development	4
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Attendances totalled 1868 during the year, and the number of failed appointments was 679. 41 children attended with their parents for interview and of these 35 were admitted for treatment - 31 school children and 4 pre-school children.

Huntley Mount Clinic remained the centre for Speech Therapy, in addition to which two sessions weekly were held at Sunnybank Clinic, and one at Greenhill Primary School for the children in the western part of the town. Wherever possible, weekly visits were made to Limefield Special School for the educationally sub-normal, and to St. Chad's Junior School, and the Junior Training Centre was visited twice each week. In all, 137 school visits were made, and 65 homes were visited.

During the year 36 children were discharged:

28 have been cured

2 have improved to the highest standard considered possible for them

5 have either left school or removed from the district

1 has been returned to the waiting list, due to constant defaulting

A further 25 children have received treatment, and are now under observation for varying lengths of time.

At the end of the year, the waiting list stands at 77 - a further increase on previous years. 13 children on this list have had appointments sent to them, but have, as yet, failed to attend.

Manchester School of Speech Therapy have continued to send students to the Clinic to gain practical experience, and these attendances, two each week during the College terms, have once again contributed towards reducing the waiting list a little.

It may be noted that in November all Speech Therapy treatment ceased, due to the absence from work of the only Speech Therapist employed by Bury Corporation, and did not recommence until well into the new year. It was particularly unfortunate, at such a time, that we have thus far been unable to increase the establishment to two, as agreed by the Establishment Committee.

As always, co-operation from Medical Officers, Teachers, Nurses and Staff has been invaluable and much appreciated. Parents, too, have in general done their part, often a major part, in helping their children overcome their speech difficulties.

Chiropody

A Chiropodist is available each morning either at the Wylde Clinic (Monday to Thursday) or Huntley Mount Clinic (Friday) between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. to deal with cases referred by the School Medical Officers.

111 children made 432 attendances. 81 of these were suffering from Verrucae.

Diabetes

There are 9 children on the Diabetic register at Bury General Hospital, 5 of whom have had in-patient treatment.

X-Ray Examinations

X-ray examinations of School Children referred from the Clinic are performed at Bury General Hospital.

The majority of these have been X-rays of the nasal sinuses.

Medical Reports on Court Cases

The School Health Service is frequently asked to submit reports in cases of children due to appear in the Juvenile Court. During 1969, 82 reports have been requested concerning 77 children. On 44 occasions there was nothing relevant to report but on 8 occasions it was possible to submit information for the benefit of the Court.

Child Guidance Clinic

I am indebted to Dr. L. Grimshaw (Consultant Psychiatrist) for the following report:

Drugs

This year has seen an increase of adolescents, some barely out of childhood, taking excessive quantities of "soft drugs" such as amphetamine. The drugs are often misused for social reasons to keep awake during the week-end in clubs, but the risk of true addiction is very great.

Treatment is difficult because it is not accepted by the young people themselves, and the most effective step would be to ban the production of these drugs since they now have little use in medical practice.

Individual children treated at Clinic	67
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Number of attendances	142
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New cases referred by:

General Practitioners	22
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Educational Psychologist	12
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Courts and other sources	20
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Educational Psychologist's Report

I am indebted to Mrs. A. Bunney (Educational Psychologist) for the following report:

A high proportion of children referred to the Educational Psychologist are having reading difficulties although they are of average or slightly below average intellect. These children need frequent short periods of individual instruction, and it is impossible for class teachers to give this sort of help because the classes are large.

It is hoped that when the three additional Remedial Reading Teachers are appointed to help the existing one, the situation will be improved.

During the year 93 new cases have been examined.

Distribution of I.Q.:

I.Q. below 50	9	Severely subnormal
I.Q. 50-74	23	E.S.N. school
I.Q. 75-89	37	Dull-normal
I.Q. 90-109	20	Average
I.Q. 110-135	4	Above average

Distribution of ages:

Pre-school	6
Infant School	18
Junior School	42
Secondary Schools	27

Provision of Meals and Milk

Under the Milk in Schools Scheme, the supply of milk has continued to children attending maintained primary schools, and by special arrangement to Bury children attending the Bury Grammar School Preparatory Department. During 1969, 1,068,107 x 1/3 pint bottles of milk were supplied to school children.

During the year 1,275,027 dinners were supplied to children in attendance at maintained schools. At 24 schools the meals were cooked and served on the premises, and 12 schools not yet having their own kitchens were supplied with dinners from the Willow Central Kitchen or Elton Secondary School Kitchen.

Three new school kitchens came into operation during the year - St. Peter's on 21st April, St. Paul's on 2nd June and St. Marie's on 8th September, 1969.

Home Tuition

Home tuition was provided for a blind child during the year until she was admitted to a residential school for the blind in July 1969.

Nursery School

Elton Nursery School continued with an average number on roll of 40 children aged 3-5 years.

Sampling of Swimming Pool Water

	Bacteriological		Chemical	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Public Swimming Pool	11	-	-	-
Technical School Pool	3	-	-	-
Bury Grammar School Pool	3	-	-	-

Report of the Organiser of Physical Education

Primary Schools

Seeking to educate the "whole child" during the Physical Education lesson, the schools programme provides each child with an opportunity to partake in such activities as educational gymnastics, dance, games and swimming, which assist in the development of their physical and mental needs.

Swimming continues to be a popular activity and during the year under review 717 pupils were awarded the Preliminary Swimming Certificate and 295 pupils obtained a more advanced award. There is a reluctance on the part of some parents to allow their children to attend for swimming instruction during the winter months, which causes a loss of continuity and does, in some instances, delay the time taken in teaching the child to swim and thus to be in a position to look after themselves should they ever get into difficulties in water.

With the opening of the new schools at Limefield and St. Paul's, the pupils of these schools are now able to partake in more adventurous and challenging activities with the provision of physical education halls containing modern equipment.

Secondary Schools

Many more activities are available for the development of the "whole child" at Secondary level and as well as the more general physical activities such as football, cricket, netball and rounders the young people have an opportunity to experience such activities as canoeing, fell walking, squash, archery and many others, thus making it possible for the individual to seek an activity which he may wish to follow in after-school life.

Some of our Secondary schools partake in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme which presents a challenging programme of leisure activities both mental and physical, and is designed to develop responsibility in young people which will help them in their lives and in their relationships with other people. The expedition sections offer a challenge in the ability of the young person to look after himself in open country, in camping, youth hostelling and fell walking.

It is pleasing to report that plans are being made for the Authority to possess its own Outdoor Activity Centre where the children in our care can benefit physically and mentally from an outdoor life and can, as is experienced during our annual visit to the National Centre for Physical Recreation at Lilleshall, learn to live together and be more appreciative of the needs of others.

Medical Inspection and Treatment

Return for the Year ended 31st December, 1969

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary, secondary, special and nursery schools in January 1970.

(i) Form 7 Schools	10,485
(ii) Form 7M	81
(iii) Form 11 Schools	49
Total							<u>10,615</u>

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A - PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	for defective vision (excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
		No.	No.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1965 and later	52	52	-	-	3	3
1964	950	948	2	26	61	82
1963	339	339	-	5	19	22
1962	65	65	-	4	2	6
1961	64	64	-	3	2	5
1960	64	64	-	5	4	9
1959	40	40	-	1	4	5
1958	39	39	-	-	1	1
1957	43	43	-	5	1	6
1956	44	44	-	3	4	6
1955	30	29	1	5	2	7
1954 and earlier	785	782	3	56	24	79
TOTAL	2515	2509	6	113	127	231

Column (3) total as a percentage of Column (2) total 2.509 99.76%

Column (4) total as a percentage of Column (2) total 6 0.24%

TABLE B. - Other Inspections

NOTES - A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic inspections or out of a special inspection.

Number of Special Inspections	1,637
Number of Re-inspections	1,712
	<hr/>
	3,349
	<hr/>

TABLE C. - Infestation with Vermin

NOTES - All cases of infestation, however slight, should be included in Table C. The numbers recorded at (b), (c) and (d) should relate to individual pupils, and not to instances of infestation.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	8,206
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	559
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	-
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	-

Treatment of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools)

TABLE A- - Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	37
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1378
	<hr/>
Total	1415
	<hr/>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	818
	<hr/>

TABLE B. - Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:	
(a) for diseases of the ear	9
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	135
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	15
Received other forms of treatment	33
Total	<u>192</u>
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December 1969 known to have been provided with hearing aids:	
(a) during the calendar year 1969	-
(b) in previous years	16

TABLE C. - Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	23
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	-
	<u>23</u>

TABLE D. - Diseases of the Skin

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part 1)

	Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm - (a) Scalp	-
(b) Body	-
Scabies	70
Impetigo	89
Other skin diseases	268
Total	<u>427</u>

TABLE E. - Child Guidance Treatment

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance clinics	<u>67</u>

TABLE F. - Speech Therapy

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	<u>107</u>

TABLE G. - Other Treatment Given

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	35
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	-
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	784
(d) Other than (g), (b) and (c) above. Please specify	
Physiotherapy	9
Immunisation etc.	1598
Orthoptic	298
Chiropody	111
Pure Tone Testing	140
Total (a)-(d)	<u>2975</u>

Screening Tests of Vision and Hearing

- 1.(a) Is the vision of entrants tested as a routine within their first year at school? Yes
- (b) If not, at what age is the first routine test carried out? -
2. At what age(s) is vision testing repeated during a child's school life? 7, 11, 13 and 15 years
- 3.(a) Is colour vision testing undertaken? Yes
- (b) If so, at what age? 15 years
- (c) Are both boys and girls tested? ... Yes
- 4.(a) By whom is vision testing carried out? Vision screening by School Nurses. Referred to Ophthalmic Surgeon
- (b) By whom is colour vision testing carried out? School Nurses. Abnormals then tested by School Medical Officers
- 5.(a) Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within their first year at school? Yes
- (b) By whom is audiometric testing carried out? A School Nurse specialising in the work

Return of Handicapped Children

New assessments and placements


During the calendar year ended 31st December 1969		Blind P.S. Deaf Pt.Hg. P.H. Del. Mal. E.S.N. Epil. Sp.Def. Total											
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
A	Number of handicapped children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	boys	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	8	-	-	12
		girls	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	9
	(i) of those included at A above	boys	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	-	-	11
		girls	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	9
B	(ii) of those assessed prior to Jan. 1969	boys	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
		girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iii) TOTAL newly placed B(i) & (ii)	boys	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	8	-	-	13
		girls	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	9

Children found unsuitable for education at school

During the calendar year ended 31st December 1969

(i) Children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act 1944	5
(ii) Reviews carried out under the provisions of Section 57A of the Education Act 1944	...
(iii) Decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act 1944	...

PUPILS AWAITING PLACES IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR RECEIVING EDUCATION IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS: INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

As at 22nd January 1970			Blind (1)		P.S. (2)			
Children from the authority's area awaiting places in special schools other than hospital special schools			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
A	(1) Under 5 years of age	(i) waiting before 1st Jan.1969	(a) day places	-	-	-	-	
			(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-	
		(ii) Newly assessed since 1st January 1969	(a) day places	-	-	-	-	
			(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-	
	(2) Aged 5 years and over	(i) Waiting before 1st Jan.1969	(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school	(a) day places	-	-	-	-
				(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-
			(b) others	(a) day places	-	-	-	-
				(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-
		(ii) Newly assessed since 1st Jan.69	(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school	(a) day places	-	-	-	-
				(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-
			(b) others	(a) day places	-	-	-	-
				(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-
	(3) Total number of children awaiting admission to special schools other than hospital special schools - total of (1) and (2) above		(a) day places	-	-	-	-	
			(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-	
B	Pupils from the Authority's area on the registers of:-	(i) Maintained Special Schools (other than hospital Special Schools and special classes and units not forming part of a special school) regardless by what authority they are maintained	(a) day	-	-	-	-	
			(b) boarding	-	-	-	-	
		(ii) Non-maintained Special Schools (other than hospital special schools and special classes and units not forming part of a special School) wherever situated	(a) day	-	-	-	-	
			(b) boarding	-	1	-	-	
		(iii) Independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	(a) day	-	-	-	-	
			(b) boarding	-	-	-	-	
(iv) Special classes and units not forming part of a special school				-	-			
				-	-			
C	Children from the Authority's area boarded in homes and not already included in B above		-	-	-	-		
D	Handicapped pupils (irrespective of the area to which they belong) being educated under arrangements made by the authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act 1944		(i) in hospitals	-	-	-	-	
			(ii) in other groups e.g. units for spastics	-	-	-	-	
			(iii) at home	-	-	-	-	
E	Total number of handicapped children requiring places in special schools: receiving education in special schools: independent schools: special classes and units: under Section 56 of the Education Act 1944: and board in homes. Totals of A (3): B (i) to (iv): C: D (i) to (iii)		-	1	-	-		

SPECIAL CLASSES AND UNITS: UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE EDUCATION ACT 1944: AND BOARDED IN HOMES

[illegible]

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority

The year ended 31st December 1969

Attendances and Treatment					Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visit	1397	700	85	2182
Subsequent Visits	2373	1224	187	3784
Total Visits	3770	1924	272	5966
Additional courses of treatment commenced					137	73	12	222
Fillings in permanent teeth	...				1289	1947	362	3598
Fillings in deciduous teeth	...				3127	235	-	3362
Permanent teeth filled			1050	1601	318	2969
Deciduous teeth filled			2810	150	-	2960
Permanent teeth extracted			86	296	39	421
Deciduous teeth extracted			1562	342	-	1904
General anaesthetics			-	-	-	-
Emergencies - see note (e) attached					257	149	11	417
Number of Pupils X-rayed					27
Prophylaxis					22
Teeth otherwise conserved					-
Number of teeth root filled					3
Inlays					-
Crowns					1
Courses of treatment completed					1646
Orthodontics								
Cases remaining from previous year					-
New cases commenced during year					-
Cases completed during year					-
Cases discontinued during year					-
No. of removable appliances fitted					-
No. of fixed appliances fitted					-
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant					10

Prosthetics

					Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	-	-	-	-
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	1	3	1	5
Number of dentures supplied	1	4	1	6

Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	-
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Inspections

(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils	6479
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	697
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	3923
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	3923
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic	646
Number of (c) found to require treatment	323

Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	980
Sessions devoted to inspection	51
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	60

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